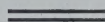


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BIENNIAL REPORT

OF

The State Librarian



**STATE OF
KANSAS**



July 1, 1946, to June 30, 1948

THE LIBRARY OF THE

NOV 1 - 1948

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Honorable Frank Carlson, Governor:

In compliance with Session Laws of 1943, chapter 269, sections 1-5, we herewith submit our biennial report embracing the period from July 1, 1946, to June 30, 1948.

Respectfully,

LOUISE MCNEAL, *State Librarian.*

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DIRECTORS OF THE KANSAS STATE LIBRARY

HON. W. W. HARVEY,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

HON. WILLIAM A. SMITH,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court

HON. WALTER G. THIELE,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court

HON. HUGO T. WEDELL,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court

HON. HOMER HOCH,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court

HON. JAY S. PARKER,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court

HON. ALLEN B. BURCH,¹
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court

HON. AUSTIN M. COWAN,²
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court

LIBRARY STAFF

LOUISE MCNEAL	State Librarian
EDNA REINBACH	Assistant Librarian
MARIE RUSSELL	Law Librarian
BETTY KASEY	Reference Librarian ⁶
BEATRICE WHEATLEY	Cataloger
VOLDO N. POLLARD	Ass't Cataloger
.....	Ass't Reference
WALKER W. SMITH	Law Assistant ³
R. J. CAW	Law Assistant ⁴
CARL BELL	Law Assistant ⁵
BEATRICE SHAKESHAFT	General Clerk
DAN BARKER	Janitor-Porter

1. Died May 31, 1948.

2. Appointed June 9, 1948, vice Hon. Allen B. Burch, deceased.

3. July, 1946, to April, 1947.

4. May, 1947, to April, 1948.

5. May, 1948, to—

6. Acting.

The Kansas State Library

Established: An appropriation included in the federal act of 1854 authorizing the organization of the Territory of Kansas, provided for a Territorial Library. When Kansas became a state this library was continued as the State Library.

Control: Since 1873, the Justices of the Supreme Court have served as the Board of Directors of the Library. The State Librarian is named by the Board and the appointment is confirmed by the Governor. Librarian and staff serve under the Board.

Location: North wing, third floor of the Capitol building.

Size and value: (est.) 200,000 volumes. About \$400,000.

Loans and cost of service: Loans are made to anyone in the state. Loan periods are for ten days to borrowers outside of Topeka and five days for borrowers in Topeka. Except for necessary transportation charges, all service is free.

Service: Until 1931, the law limited the service of the State Library, so far as loans were concerned, to the courts, offices of the executive departments and members of the legislature. Probably because of this limitation, many think of the library only as a law library. While it does have an unusually fine law department, there is also an excellent general reference department and the Stormont Medical Library.

The reference department includes a large and valuable collection of miscellaneous books, pamphlets and clippings, proceedings of various associations, societies, etc., an important and inclusive collection of federal and state documents and a small music collection.

Files of about five hundred legal, miscellaneous and medical periodicals are also available in the law and reference departments.

In addition to general law and reference service given, members of the staff index all bills introduced at each legislative session. A separate card index covering legislative measures introduced since 1909, bound files of all bills since 1909, so far as it has been possible to secure them, a chronological file of legislative news clippings, together with all laws and legislative journals from the organization of the Territory of Kansas to date, supply a rich source of material for the study of legislative history.

The general purpose of the State Library Service may be summarized as follows:

To provide a source of general information in all fields of current or historical interest, including the field of medicine.

To provide information concerning the law of the United States, of any particular state, or concerning international or foreign law.

To provide information concerning the action of courts or administrative agencies of the United States or of any particular state.

To follow legislative action in current legislative sessions and to provide permanent records concerning such action whether bills introduced became laws or not.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE BIENNium 1949-1951

- Adequate salary increases.
- Additional help.
- Increased support for Stormont Medical Library.
- New furniture.
- More space when building program permits.

SALARIES

If it is the desire of this state to have efficient and progressive state library service both presently and in the future, it is imperative that salary adjustments shall be made to allow us to attract and to keep competent help. Basic salaries have never been adequate and with the changing times, the struggle to keep things going has reached a crisis. For the past four years we have had vacancies that we have only been able to fill temporarily and inadequately because of the innumerable opportunities open elsewhere, both within and without the library profession, which are more attractive than anything we can offer. We are not only faced with the feeling on the part of our employees that they must seek employment elsewhere but also with the fact that other libraries are reaching out for them.

In view of this situation, we have been making a study relative to salaries in other state libraries, in some municipal and institutional libraries in our own state and a few other professional positions which have similar requirements for entrance into those fields of work. We set out here a few conclusions reached from that study:

- a. No matter what combinations were used in compiling figures from reports received, Kansas was low. Four tables were made showing high to low rankings for selected positions. One of these tables included 10 libraries of various types in Kansas; one, 12 state libraries in Eastern, Southern and Western states reasonably comparable to Kansas; one, 16 state libraries in Midwestern states; and one including all states reporting from which satisfactory statistics could be recorded, about 34 in all.

In the table covering all Kansas libraries and in that covering the 12 Eastern, Southern and Western states, our State Library ranked last in all positions chosen for examination.

In the table covering the 16 Midwestern states, our State Library ranked either second or third place from the bottom in each position except that of State Librarian which ranked sixth from the bottom.

In the table for all states, our State Library ranked second or third place from the bottom for all positions except that of State Librarian which ranked twenty-ninth out of thirty-nine reports. This was the highest rating for Kansas in any table and for any position.

It should be mentioned that most of the figures used were taken from 1947 salary schedules. We could not go further than the bottom of the list but variations would undoubtedly be greater if 1948 or prospective 1949 schedules could have been used.

- b. After considering our position from every angle that we can think of, we feel that in order for our state library to come near the bracket in which it belongs considering its type of organization, quality of personnel needed and service required, all professional salaries will have to be raised at least a third. In a few positions where the pay has been even further out of line, the percentage raise would need to be higher than that.

- c. Our study indicates that the trend for setting salaries is toward providing a salary range for each type of position rather than adherence to the fixed salary idea. There has been a proposal before our Legislative Council which includes consideration of some such idea for unclassified positions in this state and we hope that consideration will be favorable and will cover all such positions. We feel that such action would result in a just reward for continuous and meritorious service and in more efficient service.

ADDITIONAL HELP

Bill indexing and legislative reference. To give complete coverage in this kind of service is a special job in itself. We have realized for a long time that members of our staff who have carried on this work in addition to regular assignments, were taxed too heavily both in time and physical strength. Increased demands and difficulties in securing trained assistants have brought things to a point where something must be done about it.

If this work is worth continuing—and we believe that it is—another full-time member should be added to the present staff who is capable of handling and planning the special service given during legislative sessions and of co-operating with the general library staff and with other agencies and departments interested along similar lines, in further developing the potential possibilities both during and between legislative sessions. Unless something of this kind is done, this service of the State Library will have to be discontinued.

Law assistant. For many years the work of the law department of the State Library has been carried on by one full-time law librarian and a part-time law student assistant with help and general supervision from the State Librarian and occasional help from the general clerk. This plan worked pretty well up until the last ten years. Prior to that time student assistants were on duty at least five hours a day during the winter months and worked full time in the summer. Also they stayed longer on the job.

In these later years, changes in the school schedules and the necessity for carrying heavier work and full summer courses in order to finish law school more quickly, as well as the fact that some of the students of today are looking for jobs where there isn't so much work to be done, has made it impossible for us to carry on the time and work schedules in accordance with the original policy. Also the turnover in student assistant help has been so great that many of them are here and gone before they have reached a point of any dependable value. For example, we have had three different assistants in the last two years and expect another change within a few months.

This situation has brought an undue amount of extra work and inconvenience to the permanent workers which a full-time assistant would relieve. It would also seem to us to be a good policy to have such an assistant available for service if vacancies or other emergencies arise. And in these days there are many reasons why it is not at all impossible for such vacancies or emergencies to arise at any time.

Nonprofessional help. The part-time position now considered a law position should be made one covering general service. We have noted in another section of this report the importance and need of having adequate help for shelving, shifting, shipping work, etc. This work does not require professional

training—only intelligence and common sense. Our staff, as provided by statute, does not make sufficient provision for getting such work done.

We could use extra cleaning help. Our quarters are big and books are natural collectors and distributors of dust. If the old saying "Cleanliness is next to godliness" carries any truth, no matter how conscientious or intense the desire may be to reach that goal, the State Library, with its present available help, will be a long time reaching a proper state of godliness.

*** WORK OF THE BIENNIUM, 1946-1948**

GENERAL SURVEY

No one has yet devised a satisfactory way to interpret the work of a reference library. This is unfortunate because it so often results in a lack of understanding and appreciation of one of the scholarly and most useful fields of library service. Since librarians are notoriously poor publicity agents and, since those confining themselves to reference and research work are usually too busy and too unconcerned with them to pay much attention to statistics, they are probably partly to blame for this situation, but the fact that background study necessary for any finished product is given little thought by the user of that product, enters largely into the matter.

The man who writes a noteworthy treatise or novel, who prepares an authoritative study or report, who compiles a good code of laws, or who gives to the world a valuable scientific discovery, deserves every honor but such a man would be the last to suggest that these accomplishments spring full-blown from the human mind. Life is not long enough for anyone to acquire sufficient knowledge for sound creative work without using the basic knowledge established by those who have gone before him and the records of current experiments in his field. Reference collections are rich in this kind of information and it is a joy for any capable librarian to open this field to the searcher. Your State Library is a library of this kind and we feel that some general discussion may enliven and bring out a more clearly defined picture of its work than the bare statistics which we present. In this discussion we cover service given by the law department, the general reference department and the Stormont Medical Library. While the Traveling Library is designated by law as a department of the State Library, no mention is made of it here because that library issues a separate report.

Questions which come to the State Library may be roughly divided into two groups—the quick question, which may take from no time at all to fifteen minutes to answer, and the search question which may take an hour, a day or a week. When a patron comes to the desk with a request for a particular book, it takes little time or thought to produce that book and check it on our loan record or to say that we cannot supply it at all. This is one type of quick question. It does not follow that all quick questions, as we define them, are so simple. A difficult question will often receive a quick answer because the assisting librarian through training, experience and natural alertness is especially skillful in using a well prepared catalogue and available reference tools or because she has a wealth of personal knowledge upon which to draw. Since there is no statistical measuring stick which is applicable to skill and stored knowledge, the two questions are classified alike and it is quite possible that the easy one may swell our circulation statistics because it results in a loan while the other does not show up on our work record at all.

Of course the same varying qualifications in skill and mental background enter into the handling of the search question and there are other difficulties as well in evaluating that phase of reference work. Perhaps a simple illustration will picture these difficulties. We have known our law librarian to

* Includes all departments of the library.

spend hours searching for authorities in support of a point of law. If cases must be carefully analyzed, publications containing them may be taken to the reading tables where they at least make a bulky show, but often many more things are scanned from the shelves. Sometimes such an exhaustive search may result in a loan or two but quite as often the information gathered will go out of the library through personal consultation, in the form of notes, or by letter. This is just as true of search questions coming to the general reference department or the Stormont Medical Library and is particularly true when the librarian must make a very selective choice of material for borrowers who cannot visit the library. Since we have open shelves, patrons as well as librarians use shelf service extensively which also complicates record keeping.

Much of our reference service is in fields in which no other library in the state gives similar service. Our legislative reference work well illustrates this point and is perhaps less familiar to the public than some other things we do. Since most of this work falls within the research field, it should be considered here. The State Library does not have a separate legislative reference department under the law but this kind of reference service is a distinctive unit of our work. Because of the nature of the work, this unit might be considered a part of both the general reference department and the law department. Our cumulative index of bills introduced during each legislative session is used during the session to locate and follow the course of bills and is also of particular value during the interim after adjournment before publication of the session laws and the journals. Since our index covers bills not passed as well as those which become laws, it provides a quick and permanent legislative history of its kind which is continually used and which is not duplicated anywhere. Other files, reports and surveys serving a similar purpose are available. Not only during legislative sessions but in the years between, special reference work involving factual and statistical information relative to legislative matters is given and has provided a useful service to members of the legislature, state officials and private citizens in this state and to those outside the boundaries of our own state who are interested in similar problems.

In an effort to arrive at some statistical evaluation of the effort involved in our reference service, we have attempted to estimate for this biennium the amount of material used in providing information asked both for those who come directly to the library for service and those who receive information by letter or through selective loans as well as to record the actual loans. After considerable observation, we have concluded that the average usage for this purpose runs about five times the actual loan records and we feel that this is a conservative estimate. On this basis of estimation, the total usage for this biennium would be 219,200. We can think of no way to set down on paper what the contributing value of our service may be, if any, in the way of helpful suggestions, securing of special material, etc.

So far we have considered only that part of the work of the library which gives service directly to the patron but that work could not be efficiently done without help from behind the scenes. Preparation of material for the catalogue is the most important work of this kind. Our records show that more than 40,000 pieces of accessioned and unaccessioned material came into the library during the biennium. This included books, pamphlets, federal and

state publications and various miscellaneous bulletins and reports but does not include periodicals and is exclusive of advertisements and "waste-basket" stuff. All of this had to be handled and judged by the cataloguers. Some of it was ephemeral and required little attention, some required only checking, but much of it was of such a nature that it had to be fully catalogued, classified and in most cases thoroughly analyzed. Few people who use a library realize the training and keen sense of discrimination required to do this type of work. Only expert work results in a good catalogue without which any sizable library is a veritable jungle. Incidentally, the cataloguing for the biennium included the typing and filing of more than 12,000 cards.

That part of our work which to an outsider may seem to represent only so much physical labor has its own place in making the wheels go round. If it is not well organized and carefully and intelligently done, the cogs of the machine become everlastingly gummy. Shelving is one of these tasks. Careless shelving not only tests the patience and vocabulary of the most modest librarian but also slows up the work all the way down the line. Shifting, made necessary by our overcrowded condition, is another one of these tasks. It takes thought and time and strength to keep continually "amoverin' along" to any advantage.

Our mailing and shipping business, which included the distribution of Kansas Reports and Advance Sheets as well as state exchanges and miscellaneous orders, is also a fair sized job. During this biennium 6,620 Kansas Reports were wrapped or boxed for shipping and more than 18,000 Advance Sheets labeled and sacked for mailing. This is in addition to around 17,000 exchange items and our routine loans.

The principal objective of the State Library, or of any library for that matter, is to give accurate, prompt and satisfactory service to its patrons. Efficient service is our finished product and, as we said in the beginning of this discussion, the user of any finished product gives little thought to the effort necessary to produce it. A library has to be run as a business. Even though it does not turn out anything so tangible as an automobile or an electric refrigerator, it must be well administered, expertly staffed and each part of its work must fit smoothly into the whole if the finished product is to be permanently reliable. Unfortunately the basic power of libraries is very intangible. They also can show no profits in money although it undoubtedly takes money as well as skill to run them. We have an idea that these are among the several reasons why they are not so well supported as they should be.

A few subjects, chosen at random, upon which information has been requested will illustrate the wide variety of questions which have come up for attention in the several departments of the library during the biennium:

Value of development of atomic energy to medicine and agriculture.

Legislation relating to health and sickness insurance in Kansas.

Federal price regulations on horse hides.

Bills introduced in the Kansas Legislature exempting newspaper men from certain testimony in court proceedings.

Culture of everbearing strawberries.

Blood proteins pertaining to the nutrition of infants and children.

How to train and break a colt.

Heredity and mental deficiency.

Severance tax (exhaustive).

Original form of oath of office taken by members of Congress before law of 1879.

History and development of the United Nations.

Supermarkets.

Surgery for hypertension.

Total value of industrial goods produced in the U. S. and the percent transported by motor truck.

Federal flood control projects in Kansas and the "Pick Report."

Psychopathology of politics and politicians.

Possible utilization of corncobs.

Revision of Kansas section of Statesman's Yearbook (done annually).

Innumerable legal and medical technical questions which would mean nothing to the average reader.

GENERAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Reference service from the State Library during the biennium was extended to 94 counties of the state. The eleven counties not served were Chautauqua, Comanche, Greeley, Haskell, Hodgeman, Logan, Ottawa, Seward, Stevens, Wichita and Woodson. The law department served 67 counties and the reference department 88 counties out of the 105.

The privilege of both interstate and intrastate interlibrary loan service was used and the library both borrowed and loaned under this privilege. The majority of these loans were within the state but loans were also extended to the states of Oklahoma, Missouri, New Mexico and Colorado and received from Iowa, Illinois, and the District of Columbia. Two hundred twenty-seven loans were made and one hundred thirteen received.

General use of all divisions of the library increased. Such increases varied from 12½ percent to 33¼ percent.

Attendance	45,258
Circulation—books, pamphlets, clippings, etc.....	43,840
Total usage (est.).....	219,200
Telephone service	4,158
Items handled for mailing and shipping:	
Miscellaneous exchanges and gifts.....	17,174
Supreme Court Reports.....	6,620(†)
Advance Sheets	18,000
	<hr/>
	41,794
Material received for library use:	
Accessioned (law, reference and medical).....	3,464
Unaccessioned and unbound.....	37,412
	<hr/>
	40,876
Periodical subscriptions:	
Law	142
Reference	142
Medical	55
	<hr/>
	339
Interlibrary loans:	
Loaned	227
Borrowed	113
	<hr/>
	340
Number of counties served in state.....	94

* Includes all departments of library.

(†) Exclusive of miscellaneous exchange copies which are included here under miscellaneous exchanges and gifts.

THE STORMONT MEDICAL LIBRARY

It is now just about two years since the Stormont Medical Library moved into its new quarters. In a way, this move was a rejuvenating process and we can now begin to evaluate its results.

A broad outline of the library program over this period includes giving the library state-wide publicity in order that potential patrons may be informed of its facilities, studying proper selections for additions to the book and periodical collections both to meet demand and to strengthen weak spots, eliminating obsolete material, and completing, equipping and furnishing the new quarters.

Publicity has been accomplished in two ways. Through the fine coöperation of the Kansas Medical Society, the Shawnee County Medical Society and the Kansas Judicial Council, articles and current news items relating to the library have been and still are being published. Verbal information passed from patron to patron has also brought new borrowers.

In adding to and clearing out our book collection as well as in our efforts to establish some sound basic plan for such additions and clearance, we have had the advice and assistance of the members of the Stormont Medical Committee of the Kansas Medical Society and of individual members of the medical profession. Dr. M. L. Bishoff, a member of the library committee, voluntarily took the time to aid in the first systematic weeding out that the collection had ever had. Every book on the shelves was carefully considered and disposal was made of those determined definitely useless. This was a difficult task and one much needing to be done and Doctor Bishoff's help was greatly appreciated.

In addition to books purchased, the library has received book gifts from Drs. William G. Martin, S. T. Millard, M. G. Sloo, Mrs. F. E. Vest, the Kansas Medical Society, and Winter Veterans Administration Hospital. A particularly notable gift has just come to the library as this report is being prepared. While it is not actually a part of the accessions of this biennium, it comes so close that it seems best to mention it here. Forty books, most of them covering subjects closely related to maternal and child health and representing an expenditure of around \$300, have been placed in the library for general use by the maternal and child health division of the State Board of Health. This is a generous and forward looking action and is deserving of particular mention.

Book purchases by the library have not been as heavy as they might have been, and should be, up to this time. There are two reasons for this. Firstly, medical books are expensive and with other necessary expenses to consider, we have had to purchase slowly because we were not certain just how our funds would come out. Secondly, we have proceeded slowly because we have been trying to formulate a more definite program of selection. A file of all material requested has been kept. This is proving an aid in determining our weak spots and in buying.

We have also had numerous gifts of periodicals, some new additions and some which fill in gaps in our collection. We are indebted to Miss Foote of the State Board of Health for certain files of the *American Journal of Nursing* and *Public Health News*. The Kansas Medical Society and Menninger's have added to our collection of state medical journals. About eighteen periodicals

are coming to us from the Shawnee County Medical Society Library after some short use there. Periodicals are probably more used than books in our medical library and especial attention is being given to their acquisition. We have added twenty new periodical subscriptions in a little more than a year.

We have been disappointed in the slow growth of service to patrons over the state and feel that greater effort should be exerted to develop such service. In every other way, however, progress has been very definite. The Stormont Library is still a comparatively small one and its statistical figures are not yet impressive for size, but the fact that the increase in the number of patrons as well as in practically all kinds of service for the year 1947-1948 was almost double that of 1946-1947 does seem a little impressive. We have no figures for comparison back of that period since the library records were not kept as a unit until the library itself was set up as a separate unit. This increase is practically all among the professional group and especially among the younger doctors. It might be interesting to note, however, that our clientele during the past year has included physicians, surgeons, dentists, lawyers, laboratory technicians, nurses, social workers, chemists, premed students and laymen from all fields. On the whole we feel that the biennium has been notably successful and suggests a bright future.

Until appropriations made by the 1947 legislature became available July 1, 1947, the Stormont Medical Library was dependent for its support upon interest received from the *Stormont Fund* and such allowances as could be spared for it from the general State Library funds. Since interest rates on the invested funds have been consistently decreasing over a period of years and general library appropriations are not large, this support has been quite variable and always inadequate. Things are on a much better basis now and we hope that they will continue to improve. Larger appropriations are being asked for the coming biennium.

Partly because the biennium has been irregular and partly because all business of this division of the State Library is handled through the office of the general library, all official statistics of the Stormont Medical Library are included in their proper places in the general library statistics in this report. However, for the sake of possible future comparisons and simpler translation, we have broken down some of those statistics a little further and present them here in a brief and slightly different form. The fact that we carried a surplus does not indicate that there was not plenty of need for the money. It resulted partly from the fact that it was impossible to purchase some things anticipated and needed and partly because we have been feeling our way.

STORMONT MEDICAL LIBRARY

(July 1, 1947, to June 30, 1948)

RECEIPTS

Appropriations:

Balance, July 1, (Equipment and decorating fund)...	\$4.67	
Balance, July 1, (Special salary fund).....	.98	
Stormont Medical, operating fund.....	3,600.00	
		\$3,605.65

Invested fund:

Balance, July 1, 1947.....	\$143.65	
Interest, 1947-'48	123.67	
		267.32

State Library funds:

Books and periodicals.....	\$354.38	
Telephone	70.10	
Express	8.95	
Supplies	2.55	
		435.98
		<u>\$4,308.95</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Books and Magazines:

Stormont appropriation	\$279.20
Interest fund	99.50
State Library funds.....	354.38

\$738.08
1,980.00

*Salary (Stormont appropriation).....**Telephone:*

Stormont appropriation	6.15
State Library funds.....	70.10

76.25
8.95

*Express (State Library funds).....**Equipment and supplies:*

Stormont appropriation	196.20
State Library funds	2.55

198.75

\$2,997.03

Balance:

Stormont (Equipment and decorating fund).....	4.67
Stormont (Special salary fund).....	.98
Interest fund	167.82
Stormont, operating fund.....	1,188.45

1,311.92

\$4,308.95

FINANCIAL STATISTICS

* Receipts and disbursements of the Kansas State Library by appropriation and by petty cash † from July 1, 1946, to June 30, 1948.

RECEIPTS

	July 1, 1946, to June 30, 1947	July 1, 1947, to June 30, 1948
<i>Appropriations:</i>		
Balance July 1.....	\$5,046.85	\$1,978.44
Law books	2,000.00	5,500.00
Miscellaneous books	1,500.00	2,500.00
Contingent fund	1,950.00	2,000.00
Stacks, catalog files, etc.....	250.00	1,800.00
Stormont Medical, operating.....		3,600.00
Salaries (not including Medical).....	21,170.00	21,387.00
Fluorescent lights		1,600.00
Over appropriation	188.00
<i>Cash:</i>		
Balance July 1.....	396.98	268.47
Sales, duplicates and waste.....	107.48	92.50
Refunds	4.00	8.90
Express, freight, lost books.....	1.78	27.80
Total receipts	\$32,615.09	\$40,763.11

DISBURSEMENTS

<i>Appropriations:</i>		
Law books	\$791.79	\$2,888.63
Law magazines	228.79	292.90
Law continuations	1,067.20	1,078.25
Miscellaneous books and continuations.....	990.35	1,145.29
Miscellaneous magazines	566.73	343.65
Newspapers and pamphlets.....	99.25	87.79
Supplies, equipment, etc.....	1,204.45	964.15
Postage, freight, express.....	172.26	253.08
Telephone and Western Union.....	196.58	205.39
Travel, Association dues, bond.....	321.84	412.76
Salaries (not including Medical).....	21,170.00	21,387.00
Stormont medical, operating (including salaries).....		2,461.55
Stormont, equipment	504.62
Extra help	860.15	585.90
Stacks, catalog files, etc.....	918.21	177.68
Redecorating		1,687.00
Fluorescent lights	846.38	1,080.81
<i>Cash:</i>		
Books and magazines.....	241.77	268.38
Total disbursements	\$30,180.18	\$35,320.21
Unexpended appropriations	1,978.44	5,313.61
Over-appropriated funds	188.00
Cash balance	268.47	129.29
	\$32,615.09	\$40,763.11

STORMONT MEDICAL FUND ‡

<i>Receipts:</i>		
Balance on hand July 1, 1946.....	\$18.94	
Interest received July 1, 1946, to June 30, 1947.....	124.71	
Interest received July 1, 1947, to June 30, 1948.....	123.67	
		\$267.32
<i>Disbursements:</i>		
Books, magazines, etc., July 1, 1946, to June 30, 1947.....		
Books, magazines, etc., July 1, 1947, to June 30, 1948.....	\$99.50	
		\$99.50
Balance June 30, 1948.....		\$167.82

* Includes Stormont Medical appropriations as well as those for General Library.

† Term petty cash represents a small fund accumulated through the sale of duplicates, waste paper, lost books, etc. It is used for the purchase of books for the most part.

‡ This includes only receipts and expenditures from the invested Stormont Fund. All funds appropriated for use of the Stormont Medical Library are accounted for with other appropriated funds.

COURT REPORTS, ETC.

Distribution of Court Reports, etc. The State Library is authorized by law to handle all distribution and sale of Kansas Supreme Court Reports, Advance Sheets to Kansas Reports, Kansas Appeals Reports and the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention Proceedings. The Library also has a few scattered volumes of early Session Laws and Statutes which it may sell.

In addition to cash sales, certain exchange privileges are permitted the Library in connection with Kansas Supreme Court Reports, Advance Sheets and Kansas Appeals Reports. Free exchange of Kansas Supreme Court Reports is carried on with other states and territories for similar material. This exchange privilege also extends to current Session Laws and Journals which are provided by the Secretary of State for this purpose. Credit exchange for legal material is permitted with Kansas Supreme Court Reports and Advance Sheets and with Kansas Appeals Reports. This exchange, which is carried on with several book publishers and dealers who care to trade that way, involves no cash transactions. The Library simply receives textbooks and other material of equal value in return for Reports.

Prior to May 1, 1947, remittance of all money received from cash sales of Reports, etc., except that paid for postage and packing charges which was handled through a special checking account, was made to the State Treasurer on the first of each month and was credited to the General Fund. The Library had no use of the money. Receipts from sales of W. C. C. P. and Session Laws and Statutes are still handled in that way but by an act of the 1947 legislature, the arrangement covering Court Reports was changed. The new law, so far as it concerns money received on Court Reports is concerned, reads as follows:

"All moneys arising from the sale of reports of the supreme court and from the sale of court of appeals reports, and all moneys hereafter paid in on such account, shall be turned into the state treasury, to be credited to a special fund which is hereby created and shall be known as the 'state law library report fund.' Said fund is hereby made available to the state librarian for the purpose of paying the cost of transportation and handling charges incurred by him in the sale and delivery of said reports and for the purchase of law books, statute books, legal periodicals, legal publications, legal indices and citators, and other books, periodicals and publications related to the subject of law." (G. S. 1947 Supp. 20-213.)

In this report, the record of cash sales for the period of June 30, 1946, to April 30, 1947, will be in accordance with the old law. Record of such sales from May 1, 1947, to June 30, 1948, will be found under the report of receipts and disbursements of the "state law library report fund." When this fund was established on May 1, 1947, we still had a small surplus in our postage and packing checking account. We are making no more deposits in this fund but reports on it will necessarily be carried until that money is spent and the account closed.

We trust that these explanations will save any confusion in interpreting this report that might arise from the change in handling Report sales. Except for a change in prices, the new law does not affect the handling of exchange accounts. There follows a statement covering cash and credit exchange accounts involving Court Reports, Advance Sheets, etc., during the 1946-1948 biennium. Since the law requires that all payment for sales shall be made in

advance, bills are issued for each Report as its first advance sheet appears. This record does not, therefore, have any connection with the number of volumes actually delivered during this biennium.

CASH ACCOUNT (Bank)

Receipts (July 1, 1946, to April 30, 1947):

Balance July 1, 1946.....	\$631.31	
Kansas Reports, 1831 volumes.....	3,662.00	
Advance Sheets, 76 copies.....	38.00	
Kansas Court of Appeals, 53 volumes.....	53.00	
W. C. C. Proceedings, 4 copies.....	8.00	
Session Laws (1901 Statutes).....	2.00	
Postage and packing.....	205.07	
Total receipts		\$4,599.38

Disbursements (July 1, 1946, to June 30, 1947):

State treasurer	\$3,763.00	
Postage, drayage and express.....	346.56	
Refunds	17.22	
Supplies	25.96	
Service charges	11.81	
Total disbursements		\$4,164.55
Balance by bank June 30, 1947.....		434.83

\$4,599.38

Disbursements (July 1, 1947, to June 30, 1948):

Balance on hand June 30, 1947.....		\$434.83
Postage, drayage, delivery, etc.....	\$228.26	
Supplies	18.09	
Refunds	11.60	
Service charges	2.09	
Total disbursements		260.03

Balance by bank June 30, 1948..... \$174.80

CASH ACCOUNT

(State Law Library Report Fund)

Receipts (May 1 to June 30, 1947):

Kansas Reports	\$355.00	
Postage	32.31	
Total receipts		\$387.31

Disbursements (May 1 to June 30, 1947):

Books	\$21.25	
Magazines	27.00	
Law continuations	16.00	
Total disbursements		64.25

Balance June 30, 1947..... \$323.06

Receipts (July 1, 1947, to June 30, 1948):

Balance July 1, 1947.....	\$323.06	
Kansas Reports	5,327.75	
Court of Appeals Reports.....	44.00	
Advance Sheets	76.00	
Postage	474.33	
Total receipts		\$6,245.14

Disbursements (July 1, 1947, to June 30, 1948):

Books	\$1,722.85	
Magazines	83.50	
Continuations, etc.	697.05	
Memberships (includes publications).....	25.00	
Postage	15.00	
Total disbursements		\$2,543.40

Balance June 30, 1948..... \$3,701.74

CREDIT EXCHANGE ACCOUNTS

Baker Voorhis Co.:

Receipts and disbursements July 1, 1946, to June 30, 1948:

Balance (credit) July 1, 1946.....	\$8.50	
Kansas Reports sold, 26 volumes.....	58.50	
Purchases		\$67.00
Balance (credit) June 30, 1948.....		<u>\$60.50</u>

Bancroft-Whitney:

Receipts and disbursements July 1, 1946, to Dec. 9, 1947:		
Kansas Reports sold, 8 volumes.....	\$18.88	
Paid by cash to close account (Dec. 9, 1947).....	8.12	
		\$27.00
Purchases		27.00

R. V. Boyle:

Receipts and disbursements July 1, 1946, to June 30, 1948:		
Kansas Reports sold, 76 volumes.....		\$171.00
Balance (debit) July 1, 1946.....	\$8.25	
Purchases	94.00	
		102.25
Balance (credit) June 30, 1948.....		\$68.75

Callaghan Law Book Co.:

Receipts and disbursements July 1, 1946, to April 6, 1948:		
Balance (debit) July 1, 1946.....	\$18.75	
Purchases	20.00	
		\$38.75
Kansas Reports sold, 14 volumes.....	\$31.50	
Paid by cash to close account (April 6, 1948).....	7.25	
		\$38.75

Central Book Co.:

Receipts and disbursements July 1, 1946, to Dec. 3, 1947:		
Balance (credit) July 1, 1946.....	\$10.50	
Paid by cash to close account (Dec. 12, 1947).....	6.50	
		\$17.00
Purchases		17.00

National Law Book Co.:

Receipts and disbursements July 1, 1946, to June 30, 1948:		
Kansas Reports sold, 7 volumes.....	\$15.75	
Balance (debit) July 1, 1946.....	8.00	
Balance (credit) June 30, 1948.....		\$7.75

R. A. Ogg:

Receipts and disbursements July 1, 1946, to June 6, 1948:		
Balance (credit) July 1, 1946.....	\$6.45	
Kansas Reports sold, 6 copies.....	13.50	
Paid by cash to close account (June 5, 1948).....	.55	
		\$20.50
Purchases		20.50

N. A. Phemister Co.:

Receipts and disbursements July 1, 1946, to June 30, 1948:		
Balance (credit) July 1, 1946.....	\$21.50	
Kansas Reports sold, 71 volumes.....	159.75	
Credit on book returned.....	7.50	
		\$188.75
Purchases		154.75
Balance (credit) June 30, 1948.....		\$34.00

Vernon Law Book Co.:

Receipts and disbursements July 1, 1946, to June 30, 1947:		
Balance (debit) July 1, 1946.....	\$2,030.05	
Purchases by exchange, including postage.....	2,234.12	
		\$4,264.17
Kansas Reports sold, 1,810 volumes.....	\$4,072.50	
Credits	28.60	
		4,101.10
Balance (debit) June 30, 1947.....		\$163.07
Receipts and disbursements July 1, 1947, to June 30, 1948:		
Balance (debit) July 1, 1947.....	\$163.07	
Purchases by exchange, including postage.....	3,783.25	
		\$3,946.32
Kansas Reports sold, 795 volumes.....	\$1,615.75	
Credits	101.65	
		1,717.40
Balance (debit) June 30, 1948.....		\$2,228.92

STOCK RECORD

Kansas Supreme Court Reports:	
Stock on hand July 1, 1946.....	35,842
Additions July 1, 1946, to June 30, 1947:	
By state printer, volume 160.....	1,664
By state printer, volume 161.....	1,670
Returned by purchaser, v. 63.....	1
Returned by purchaser, v. 151, 152, 153.....	3
	<hr/>
	39,180
Distributions July 1, 1946, to June 30, 1947:	
Subscribers	1,917
Credit exchange	2,320
Miscellaneous exchange	602
	<hr/>
	4,839
Stock on hand June 30, 1947.....	<hr/>
	34,341
Stock on hand July 1, 1947.....	34,341
Additions July 1, 1947, to June 30, 1948:	
By state printer, volume 27 (Reprint).....	201
By state printer, volume 75 (Reprint).....	301
By state printer, volume 162.....	1,632
By recount, volume 122.....	5
	<hr/>
	36,480
Distributions July 1, 1947, to June 30, 1948:	
Subscribers	1,556
Credit exchange	827
Miscellaneous exchange	478
Changes through inventory	15
	<hr/>
	2,876
Stock on hand June 30, 1948.....	<hr/>
	33,604
Kansas Court of Appeals Reports:	
Stock on hand July 1, 1946.....	1,417
Sales July 1, 1946, to June 30, 1948.....	100
Stock on hand June 30, 1948.....	<hr/>
	1,317
Wyandotte Constitutional Convention Proceedings:	
Stock on hand July 1, 1946.....	598
Sales July 1, 1946, to June 30, 1948.....	6
Stock on hand June 30, 1948.....	<hr/>
	592

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FERD VOILAND, JR., STATE PRINTER
TOPEKA, KANSAS

1948



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BIENNIAL REPORT



STATE LIBRARIAN

JULY 1, 1950, to JUNE 30, 1952

THE LIBRARY OF THE

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STATE OF KANSAS

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

*To the Honorable Edward F. Arn, Governor, and to the Directors of
the State Library:*

In compliance with G. S. 1949, 75-2506 and G. S. 1949, 75-3046,
we herewith submit our biennial report embracing the period from
July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1952.

Respectfully,

LOUISE McNEAL, *State Librarian.*

2053 a. 1. 10/10/52

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DIRECTORS OF THE KANSAS STATE LIBRARY

HON. W. W. HARVEY,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

HON. WILLIAM A. SMITH,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court

HON. WALTER G. THIELE,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court

HON. HUGO T. WEDELL,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court

HON. JAY S. PARKER,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court

HON. ROBERT T. PRICE,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court

HON. WILLIAM J. WERTZ,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court

LIBRARY STAFF

LOUISE McNEAL	State Librarian
MARIE RUSSELL	Chief Law Librarian
EDNA REINBACH	Chief Legislative and Reference Librarian
BETTY KASEY	Reference Librarian
BEATRICE WHEATLEY	Cataloger
MRS. ROBERTA McBRIDE	Ass't Legislative and Reference Librarian
JAMES H. HOPE (May 1, 1950—Nov., 1951)	Ass't Law Librarian
FRANK BIEN (Jan., 1952—)	Ass't Law Librarian
MRS. LEO D. BROOKS	Ass't Reference Librarian
MRS. VOLDO POLLARD	Ass't Cataloger
GARNETT MOTTICE	Stormont Medical Librarian
BEATRICE SHAKESHAFT	Office Manager
ARDEN ENSLEY * (Jan., 1952—)	Law Assistant
DELORES SORG ¹	Student Assistant
RALPH PATTERSON ¹	Student Assistant
DAN BARKER ² (to June 1, 1951)	Janitor-Porter
FRED WILSON (March, 1951—)	Utility Assistant
SILAS FLEMING (April, 1952—)	Janitor-Porter

* Robert Baker held this position from April, 1950, to July, 1951; Roy W. Riegle from July to December, 1951.

1. Other student assistants serving short periods during last part of biennium were—Marvin Sorg, Owen Shinn, Dwight Austin.

2. Died May 31, 1951. Position held by different people until permanent appointment of Silas Fleming.

THE KANSAS STATE LIBRARY

ESTABLISHMENT

The federal act of 1854 which authorized the organization of the Territory of Kansas, included a provision for the establishment of a Territorial Library. (Act of May 30, 1854, sec. 33, 10 Stat. 289.) On March 3, 1855, Congress appropriated \$5,000 for the purchase of books for such a library, thus providing the nucleus of our State Library of today. This library has grown with the state and with it will celebrate a centennial anniversary within the next biennium.

MANAGEMENT

In the beginning, the responsibility for the care of the library was placed upon the state auditor. He served as librarian and the library was housed in his office. In the following years it passed through several stages of reorganization with an attending variance of supervision. In 1873, however, it was placed under the management of the members of the Kansas Supreme Court as a board of directors and this arrangement continues to the present time. (L. 1873, ch. 36, sec. 1; G. S. 1949, 75-2501.)

The State Librarian is appointed by the board of directors and this appointment is confirmed by the governor. (L. 1873, ch. 36, sec. 9; G. S. 1949, 75-2521.) According to law, all other employees of the library are appointed by the State Librarian. (G. S. 1949, 75-3128a.)

SUPPORT AND STAFF

The State Library has always been supported by direct legislative appropriation. It does have certain privileges of sale and exchange in connection with court reports which provide some additional income for the purchase of books, and the Stormont Medical division of the library also has a small income, which grows smaller and smaller year by year, from its endowment fund which supplements appropriations.

The office of State Librarian and all other regular positions available in the library are determined by statute. (G. S. 1949, 75-3128a.) There are now fourteen regular employees and there are usually two part-time extra student assistants employed who work irregular hours.

Until 1949 the salaries of all library employees were also set by statute and that of the State Librarian still is. The 1949 Legislature, however, created a new class of civil service to be known as "classified exempt service" and, with the exception of the State Librarian, employees of the State Library were brought under this new classification. They are affected by this change only in the matter of salary schedules. Under this plan all positions were evaluated, professional qualifications set up and minimum and maximum salary ranges established. Appointees to the library staff are now expected to have the training and experience required to meet these qualifications and are in a po-

sition to have such advantages as the ranges permit in the matter of salary increases. The only position on the staff which does not legally require any qualifications for appointment is that of the State Librarian, which seems inconsistent. The civil service plan is more flexible and satisfactory than the old statutory plan and while some schedules should be higher, salaries are more satisfactory than they were prior to its adoption. We have at this time a dependable and competent trained staff which we hope we can keep—for a while at least.

LOCATION

The library during its early years had a varying assignment of quarters, its first location in the statehouse being in the first part of the building constructed, the east wing. However, for more than fifty years it has occupied the north wing, third floor of the Capitol Building which was especially planned and constructed to house it. The Stormont Medical Library, which became a part of the State Library in 1889 (L. 1889, ch. 241; G. S. 1949, 75-2525), was moved into separate quarters in 1945 to relieve crowded conditions and now occupies three rooms in the south wing, third floor of the Capitol Building.

SIZE AND VALUATION (ESTIMATED)

250,000 volumes, including unbound publications, documents, etc., \$500,000.

DEPARTMENTS

The State Library is composed of three divisions, law, general and legislative reference, and medical. The Kansas Traveling Library is designated by law as a part of the State Library (L. 1889, ch. 163, sec. 2; G. S. 1949, 75-2603) but it functions under a separate commission and under separate rules and regulations. Since it makes a separate report no record of its work is carried here.

LAW DIVISION. The law section of the State Library is recognized as comprising one of the best and most complete law collections in the Middle West. In fact it would rank high any place. It contains federal and state laws, court reports, digests, citators, law texts and miscellaneous material relating to law, covering all American law, English and Colonial law and a considerable amount of other foreign law. The latter, in view of changing world conditions is growing more important to all parts of the country and this library is extending its holdings in the foreign law fields. At least half of our total collection is strictly law or has a close relationship to law and government. Files of more than 200 legal magazines are also available for consultation.

GENERAL AND LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE DIVISION: *General Reference.* Probably because we do have an outstanding law collection which gets rather wide publicity, a great many people think of the State Library as strictly a law library. This is not the case and never has been since its beginning. Our general reference section provides an excellent collection of material for wide research work. It includes tools and information in one form or another on practically all subjects although social science, historical and economic material are perhaps emphasized. Whether because the state is growing in urban population, or because industry is receiving greater encouragement as a part of its

life, or for some other reason, there has been an increasing call for technical and scientific material of one kind or another in recent years and our collection in those fields is automatically growing through demand. Fiction and juvenile material are outside our field. A very valuable collection of government documents, both federal and state, is available in the reference section as are also about 200 miscellaneous magazines and a good collection of association transactions and other serial publications.

LEGISLATIVE. Because of the nature of the library, its connection with the courts, its availability to the Office of the Governor, the Attorney General and other state departments and to the legislative bodies, it has probably always given some form of special legislative service although no separate division was ever really created by law under that heading. Because of the nature of work usually classified as legislative reference, all divisions of the library have a part in any such service given but we have always considered it a logical part of our general reference section.

In 1909 miscellaneous legislative reference duties were broadened to include bill drafting and bill indexing. With the creation later of the Office of Revisor of Statutes, the bill drafting work was taken over by that department but all bill indexing is still done by the library. This work is done, or supervised, largely by two members of the library staff whose regular duties more or less fit in closely with it and involve a considerable amount of work complementary to general legislative service. A somewhat detailed description of this work is included in this report in our summary of the work of the 1950-1952 biennium. This will give a more complete picture of its coverage.

The State Library co-operates fully with the Office of the Revisor of Statutes and the Research Department of the Legislative Council, in research work when necessary as well as in providing material for research. Our collection of documents, laws and legislative journals of Kansas, of other states and territories and of the United States, together with our general collection furnish a rich source of study both for legislative history and modern governmental trends. The library serves as the basic working library of the other two departments and the three together furnish what seems to be a reasonably complete legislative reference service.

LOANS AND COST OF SERVICE

Until 1931, the law limited the loan service of the State Library to the courts, offices of the executive departments and members of the legislature. The 1931 legislature repealed these provisions and loans are now available to any reliable person in the state. The library officials reserve the right to make limitation on any type of loan such as rare material, books in sets, material in condition unsatisfactory for loaning, or material which they feel can and should be otherwise supplied.

General loan periods are for ten days to borrowers outside Topeka, five days for borrowers in Topeka, with privilege of renewal. Some special loans are made for three weeks. Except for necessary transportation costs and payment for lost or damaged books, the service is free.

PURPOSE OF STATE LIBRARY SERVICE

The general purpose of the State Library service may be summarized as follows:

To provide a source of general information in all fields of current or historical interest, including the field of medicine.

To provide information concerning the law of the United States, of any particular state, or concerning international or foreign law.

To provide information concerning the action of courts or administrative agencies of the United States or of any particular state.

To follow legislative action in current legislative sessions and to provide permanent records concerning such action whether bills introduced became laws or not.

NEEDS OF THE LIBRARY

SPACE. When the State Library moved into its present quarters about fifty-two years ago, the State Librarian of that time, Mrs. Annie L. Diggs, reporting on the move, said that the library had space to accommodate its growth for fifty years. This was a very good long view estimate, but she could not have foreseen the great increase in public documents and certain other publications necessary to complete our collection which time has produced. As a result, we have long ago filled every possible corner with new shelving, have turned down books all over the library in order to make use of more shelves to a section, which is not good for the books and is annoying to users, have weeded material, and have shifted literally thousands of books. We have now come to the place where the floor is our next resort.

We have been promised relief when a new business building is completed, if one ever is, but in the meantime there is no storage space available in the Capitol Building. Some arrangements should be made, at least temporarily, for outside storage if funds can be made available for that purpose.

BINDING. Appropriations for printing and binding for state agencies are made to the state budget director and allocated by him to the various departments. Until two years ago we made out fairly well with our allocations, but cuts made by the 1951 Legislature together with an emergency situation which has arisen with us, have made it impossible to stretch our allocation to meet demands at all. We do very little library printing except for biennial reports required by law, but our binding and rebinding needs are a different matter. We not only have the ordinary run of library binding to consider but also the reprinting and binding of Kansas Supreme Court reports. The library handles the distribution of all court reports and stores all sale stock of such reports. The members of the Supreme Court as Directors of the State Library, are authorized to order reprints as needed to keep this stock supply active. Ordinarily about two reprints a year have taken care of the demand and probably will again eventually. At this time, however, some of the very early volumes, particularly the first twenty-nine volumes, are beginning to run out very fast. It is necessary that these be reprinted within at least a reasonable period of time and with our present allocated funds we can never catch up with them. Some arrangement for an increase in regular binding funds or a special appropriation will have to be made if we are to meet the emergency which time has thrust upon us. Increased costs of printing enter into this situation also.

EMPLOYEES. The library is very much in need of at least one additional clerical assistant to relieve some of the professional employees from routine clerical work which it is now necessary for them to do in addition to their professional duties. Such help would not only make for better service but also for better staff morale.

WORK OF THE BIENNIUM

GENERAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY

A statistic is a statistic! ! That has always seemed to us to be about as definite a definition as anyone can give to a word which can represent something so clear cut and final in one instance and in another be something so impossible to express as to often be misleading or practically useless.

We can set out accurate and complete statistics which cover financial or other recorded business transactions of the library just by taking the time to do it. We can figure out the average time that it takes to process material for use and make known the fact that we have cataloged a certain amount of material and filed some 18,500 catalog cards, as we have during the biennium, and that we have checked a certain number of books over the desk, but when we try to interpret the service given by the library we are always frustrated by our awareness that we are attempting the impossible. This is true even though we know perfectly well that if we could measure all the research material of one kind or another that has been used during the biennium to provide groundwork for a thesis or a novel, information for an authoritative report or a series of articles, aid in preparation of a new code of laws, facts about building a home or growing roses, it would encircle the globe and would have taken comparatively an equal amount of time. The fact that our shelves and our catalog are open to the public makes our problem more difficult since we cannot safely estimate the use made of these privileges directly by borrowers. So far as we are able to determine, no librarian who is required to make a report on a reference library or a reference department has solved this problem.

This is probably a view which would be surprising to the average borrower. He takes what he gets with thanks and good cheer, which are appreciated, but, after all, the work involved in getting it together for him is like the foundation of a building—absolutely important but not the part which receives public attention.

So in giving the following summary of our general work for the library for the biennium 1950-1952, it has been necessary to follow the usual method to which we always have to resort. Part of our figures are recorded facts and part of our information is based on estimates. We can only hope that a true picture of the whole is presented to those who may read this report as they run.

GENERAL SERVICE STATISTICS

Reference service of some kind from the State Library was extended during the biennium to 104 counties in the state. The law department served eighty-nine counties and the reference department ninety-five counties out of the 105. Some counties were served by both law and reference and a few also had service from the medical library. Haskell County was the only county not served at all.

The privilege of both interstate and intrastate interlibrary loan service was used and the library both borrowed and loaned under this privilege. Although most of such loans were made within the state, loans were extended to Colorado, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma and Texas.

Patrons served in library	44,495	
Circulation—books, pamphlets, clippings, etc.	47,486	
Service by telephone	6,025	
Items handled for mailing and shipping:		
Miscellaneous exchanges, gifts and loans (packages)	8,893	
Court reports	7,684	
Advance sheets	22,104	
		33,681
(This total represents 52,646 pieces handled if all packaged articles are broken down that way.)		
Material received and technically processed in some way for library use (some things are classified and fully cataloged for main catalog, some classified for pamphlet file, some checked and numbered for serial files):		
Accessioned (law, reference, medical)	4,670	
Unaccessioned and unbound	62,199	
		66,869
Current magazines received:		
Law	142	
Reference	140	
Medical	213	
Interlibrary loans:		
Borrowed	503	
Loaned	562	
		1,065
Number of counties served in state		104

REFERENCE DIVISION

SECTION OF LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE, DOCUMENTS, EXCHANGES

Legislative reference:

The biennium of 1950-1952 included the 1951 session of the Legislature and the work of this section was devoted almost exclusively to legislative reference during that session, as well as for several weeks after adjournment. In fact the impact of the session was felt, as usual, several weeks prior to the time of convening as the library is frequently called upon to supply material and data in preparation for legislative proposals under consideration.

During the session a detailed index of all bills introduced was prepared daily and an informal record of legislative action on each bill kept. A special record was also kept of all bills which became law. This record was of especial value in the interim before the publication of the Session Laws. With these tools a ready answer can usually be given to most questions relating to any bills or resolutions introduced and we have such records not only for the current session but as far back as 1909 when bill indexing was inaugurated as a part of our duties.

Many questions come to us during legislative sessions which require the use of all resources of the library and speed is usually an important element in legislative reference service. For example, a member rushed in just before the convening of an afternoon session who needed to know "at once" what states had already adopted the "Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Law." Fortunately, this information was readily found in the latest issue of "STATE GOVERNMENT" together with a list of other states which had pending legislation, but we are not always lucky enough to find such a timely compilation. Another member wished to know the reasons back of a change of legislative rules in a previous session. On a question of this kind the newspaper clippings on the legislature are almost the only source of information and a very good

account of the action was found in our very complete files of these clippings. These are also frequently used for information on "legislative intent," a most elusive and constantly recurring question about which the official journals reveal little. Fuller records of the legislative discussions, hearings and reports of committees and explanations of the purpose of bills would certainly aid greatly in making this information available to the many who are interested and have need of the facts.

Throughout the year the section received questions on various subjects relating to Kansas and its government and people and of other states as well, not only from the legislature but from other state departments, from private individuals, organizations and institutions of all kinds. Other questions required the extensive use of federal documents. Most frequently used publications were probably the Census Bureau reports of the 1950 Census, the "CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS" and the "CONGRESSIONAL RECORD" and other documents relating to federal legislation.

Document work:

Work with federal and Kansas documents and documents of other states is also a large part of our assignment and the handling of this material gives a knowledge of them which is of especial value in the reference work described above. An especial effort is always made to gather material which is or may be of particular interest and use in considering legislative or other governmental matters. For example, particular effort was made during this biennium to obtain all current material on flood control including congressional hearings and reports, on city and county manager form of government, administrative organization, etc. This work also included the checking and cataloging of all federal, Kansas and other state documents, filing of catalog cards, rechecking of all subject headings used in our card catalog and, incidentally, the shifting of all Kansas and United States documents.

In connection with the work of handling of Kansas documents, a selective list was prepared for the years 1950 and 1951 for publication in the KANSAS LIBRARY BULLETIN to inform libraries in this and other states of useful Kansas publications.

Exchange work:

Regular shipments of Kansas documents were made to about thirty-five state libraries, the Library of Congress and several large universities which maintain exchange arrangements with the State Library. This library is by statutory provision the distributing agency for this purpose and the State Printer is authorized by law to provide fifty copies of all publications for this exchange. Although libraries not on our regular list are advised to obtain documents from issuing agencies, this library fills requests for them as far as our duplicate supply permits when they are not otherwise obtainable. The most popular Kansas publication was, as usual, the "DIRECTORY . . . AND INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT KANSAS" issued by the Secretary of State. Other popular publications about the state were issued by the Industrial Development Commission. The most requested report of a state agency or commission was that of the Juvenile Code Commission. Additional copies were given the library to supply the demand as there was no permanent office for this commission, and yet we were not able to fill all requests received.

Examples of questions and sources of questions asked:

To illustrate the wide range of places and people requesting information by mail, we list some of these sources:

Members of legislatures of Missouri and Ohio.
 Child Welfare Commission of Oklahoma.
 Connecticut Commission on Care and Treatment of Chronically Ill, Aged and Infirm.
 U. S. Veterans Administration Hospitals in Palo Alto, California, and Murfreesboro, Tennessee.
 Harvard University and University of Southern California, Los Angeles.
 Crowell Publishing Co., William Morrow and Co.
 American and Britanica Encyclopedia publishers.
 Statesman's Yearbook publishers.
 Conservation Foundation, New York City.
 Race Relations Conference, St. Mary's College, Kansas.
 Ohio Citizens Council for Health and Welfare.
 Look Magazine.
 National Association of Motor Bus Operators, Washington, D. C.
 Pacific Gas and Electric Co., San Francisco.
 Pennsylvania Optometric Association.
 Farmer in California.
 North Dakota Legislative Research Committee.
 Student in Rugby, England.
 Institute de Estudios Sociales, Monterrey, Mexico.
 Ministry of Interior, Republic of China, Tiawan (Formosa).
 High School Library in New Zealand.

The questions received were as varied as the questioners. A cross section of typical questions follows:

Legislation in Kansas favoring a world government. (None.)
 Compulsory hospitalization for tuberculosis in Kansas.
 Legislative history of resolution favoring constitutional amendment limiting federal tax rate on incomes to twenty-five percent.
 List of women members of Kansas legislature.
 Copy of bill proposing lien on property of welfare recipients.
 Vote of members on above bill.
 Cities in twenty states which require city licenses on automobiles.
 Kansas Poet "Laureate." (None.)
 Method of adoption of books by Kansas State Reading Circle.
 Number of cars owned and operated by state of Kansas.
 History of legislation in Kansas on compulsory automobile insurance.
 Regulations for oil inspection and specifications required in other states.
 Detailed results of last three elections to state legislature, number of votes for each candidate and party affiliation.
 Population of Kansas over sixty-five years and rank with other states.

Occasionally some humor comes to light in all this serious research. A question concerning an old forgotten law of 1903 (ch. 67) brings out a good example of "legislative humor," in which that serious body sometimes indulges. The act referred to was "An Act regulating automobiles, exempting 'automobileous bandwagons' operated by 'political chauffeurs'" etc., etc. The law was actually enacted in that form and remained on the statute books until repealed in 1908 (ch. 12).

STORMONT MEDICAL LIBRARY

The Stormont Medical Library is a living memorial to a man who has now been dead for more than sixty-five years, Dr. David W. Stormont. Doctor Stormont was born at Princeton, Indiana, in 1820 and died in Topeka on August 18, 1887. Upon his death his wife, Mrs. Jane C. Stormont, through the Kansas Medical Society, offered to the state of Kansas the sum of five thou-

sand dollars for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a State Medical Library in connection with the State Library as a memorial to her husband. This library was to be for the use and benefit of the people of the state of Kansas and particularly for the use and benefit of the medical profession. The gift was offered upon condition that the money should constitute a "perpetual endowment fund" to be known as the "Stormont Medical Library Fund" which was to be invested and reinvested by the state and the income to be used for the upkeep of the library. Mrs. Stormont's gift was accepted by the legislature of 1889. (L. 1889, ch. 241.)

Until 1945 the Stormont Medical Library was housed with the State Library, all work of caring for the collection was done by the regular staff of that library and its sole source of income was interest paid upon the gift made by Mrs. Stormont except such help as could be given it from the meager funds of the State Library. By that time the State Library had become so crowded for space and interest rates on the bonds in which the Stormont Fund was invested had dropped so low that it was necessary to make some move that would provide more adequate quarters and additional support if the medical library was to continue to serve the purpose of its establishment. During that year new quarters were acquired on the third floor, south wing of the statehouse through the efforts of Justice W. W. Harvey and other members of the Board of Directors of the State Library, and of Governor Andrew Schoeppel. The legislature of 1945 made appropriations for the furnishing and equipping of these quarters, which the library still occupies, and to provide a special medical librarian. Additional appropriations have been made by succeeding legislatures and while it is still not a large library, it is good, is more soundly established than it has ever been and notable and worthwhile progress has resulted from the expenditure of money and effort made upon it.

A good many young doctors have come into the field during the past few years and they seem inclined to consult the library more often than the older doctors did. They have expressed sincere appreciation of the service they have gotten from us. Lawyers use the library too, almost as extensively as the doctors, especially in connection with criminal cases and those involving compensation for injuries. The increased need for the training of nurses and nurse's aides and in-service training given at some of the state institutions as well as at Menningers and at Winter General have added to our number of patrons and we do a great deal of work with the various divisions of our Public Health Department.

There has been fine co-operation, especially in the matter of interlibrary loans, with the Winter Veterans Administration Hospital, the Menninger Foundation Medical Library, the Shawnee County Medical Society and the University Medical Library at Kansas City. This co-operation makes it possible to avoid some duplication of material and at the same time the variety of material made available is greatly increased.

In addition to medical texts, proceedings of various organizations and institutions, clinic papers, etc., we have two hundred and thirteen current medical periodicals for use in the library and for loan; also the necessary indexes to make their contents easily and quickly accessible. This includes our own subscriptions, those magazines turned over to us through the courtesy of the Shawnee County Medical Society and a few other miscellaneous donations. The Kansas State Medical Society gives us a number of state medical journals

and also some review copies of medical books received in its office, which we appreciate.

The library has received one memorial gift during the past year presented by the Auxiliary to the Shawnee County Medical Society in memory of Dr. Alexander C. Craig.

The use of the library seems the best evidence of its value and its use has increased steadily in the past five years. The general increase in all types of service in the last biennium has been about a third over the previous biennium but it has gone well above that in both circulation and the number of books and periodicals used in the library. Altogether the work of the biennium gives every reason for us to feel that the library has served well the purpose for which it was established and that its future development is assured and important.

Because all business of the Stormont Medical division of the State Library is handled through the office of the general library, all official statistics of the division are included in their proper places in the general library statistics in this report.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT ¹

Receipts and disbursements of the Kansas State Library from all sources from July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1952:

RECEIPTS

	July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1951	July 1, 1951, to June 30, 1952
<i>Appropriations (General)</i>		
Balance July 1.....	\$15,357.64	\$20,212.99
Law books	5,500.00	5,500.00
Miscellaneous books	3,000.00	3,000.00
Contingent	4,200.00	4,200.00
Furniture, floors, stacks, etc.....	750.00	1,000.00
Stormont Medical (including salaries), Stormont (Supplement from Civil Service Emergency)	5,800.00	6,100.00
Salaries (State Library)	738.00	
Salaries (State Library: Supplement from Civil Service Emergency)....	22,587.00	43,680.00
	17,961.00	
	\$75,893.64	\$83,692.99
<i>Appropriations (State Law Report Fund)</i>		
Balance July 1.....	\$7,109.44	\$7,213.82
Receipts	4,282.40	5,966.88
	\$11,391.84	\$13,180.70
<i>Cash (Duplicate and Waste Fund) ²</i>		
Balance July 1.....	\$419.74	\$195.71
Receipts	116.80	41.59
	\$536.54	\$237.30
<i>Cash *</i>		
Session Laws and Statutes		\$15.00
Wyandotte C. C. Proceedings	\$2.00	6.00
	\$2.00	\$21.00
<i>Stormont Endowment Fund</i>		
Balance July 1.....	\$54.72	\$229.40
Interest	197.21	175.26
	\$251.93	\$404.66
<i>Bank (Postage Account) ³</i>		
Balance July 1.....	\$151.60	\$120.12
Check uncashed		2.50
	\$151.60	\$122.62
Total receipts	\$88,227.55	\$97,659.27

* Turned in to state treasurer.

1. This statement does not include transactions through credit exchange since such accounts involve no cash expenditures. See separate statement under Credit Exchange Accounts.

2. This represents a small fund accumulated through sale of duplicates, lost books, etc.

3. This account was carried over from the biennium prior to the establishment of the State Library Law Report Fund. It is cleared up with the close of this biennium.

DISBURSEMENTS

<i>Appropriations (General, Law Report Fund, Stormont)</i>	<i>July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1951</i>	<i>July 1, 1951, to June 30, 1952</i>	
Law books	\$4,914.18	\$6,080.03	
Law periodicals	761.44	829.93	
Law continuations	2,316.46	3,626.35	
Miscellaneous and Medical books and continuations	2,392.62	2,901.80	
Miscellaneous and Medical periodicals	925.40	780.79	
Newspapers and pamphlets	131.61	129.34	
Supplies, equipment, etc.	2,574.09	2,324.70	
Postage, freight, express, etc.	460.43	776.12	
Telephone and Western Union	331.78	350.43	
Travel, associations' dues, bond	429.63	618.12	
Furniture, floor, stacks, etc.	246.40	1,998.32	
Salaries	43,231.14	47,566.21	
Extra help	840.78	793.48	
Refunds	83.45	33.57	
Miscellaneous	64.40	53.51	
	<u>\$59,703.81</u>	<u>\$68,862.70</u>	
<i>Cash (Duplicate and Waste Fund) ²</i>			
Books and pamphlets	\$138.02	\$68.50	
Periodicals	141.32	67.38	
Extra help	58.00	17.80	
Miscellaneous	3.49	11.99	
	<u>\$340.83</u>	<u>\$165.67</u>	
<i>Cash [*]</i>			
Session Laws and Statutes		\$15.00	
Wyandotte C. C. Proceedings	\$2.00	6.00	
	<u>\$2.00</u>	<u>\$21.00</u>	
<i>Stormont Endowment Fund</i>			
Books	\$16.20		
Interest advanced to Frontenac	6.33		
Periodicals		\$114.00	
Debit (cleared by accountant)		11.28	
		<u>\$22.53</u>	<u>\$125.28</u>
<i>Bank (Postage Account) ³</i>			
Postage, refunds, etc.	\$31.48	\$122.62	
	<u>\$31.48</u>	<u>\$122.62</u>	
Total disbursements	<u>\$60,100.65</u>	<u>\$69,297.27</u>	
<i>Unexpended Funds</i>			
Salary	\$154.86	\$289.79	
Appropriations (general, all funds)	15,061.79	16,439.67	
Appropriations (Stormont)	5,151.20	4,811.16	
Law Report Fund	7,213.82	6,470.37	
Cash (duplicate and waste)	195.71	71.63	
Stormont Endowment	229.40	279.38	
Bank (postage account)	120.12		
	<u>\$28,126.90</u>	<u>\$28,362.00</u>	
	<u>\$88,227.55</u>	<u>\$97,659.27</u>	

COURT REPORTS, SESSION LAWS, ETC.

Distribution of Court Reports, etc. The State Library is authorized by law to handle all distribution and sale of Kansas Supreme Court Reports, Advance Sheets to Kansas Reports, Kansas Appeals Reports and the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention Proceedings. The Library also has a few scattered volumes of early Session Laws and Statutes which it may sell.

In addition to cash sales, certain exchange privileges are permitted the Library in connection with Kansas Supreme Court Reports, Advance Sheets and Kansas Appeals Reports. Free exchange of Kansas Supreme Court Reports is carried on with other states and territories for similar material. This exchange privilege also extends to current statutes, Session Laws and Journals

* Turned in to state treasurer.

2. This represents a small fund accumulated through sale of duplicates, lost books, etc.

3. This account was carried over from the biennium prior to the establishment of the State Library Law Report Fund. It is cleared up with the close of this biennium.

which are provided by the Secretary of State for this purpose. Credit exchange for legal material is permitted with Kansas Supreme Court Reports and Advance Sheets and with Kansas Appeals Reports. This exchange, which is carried on with several book publishers and dealers who care to trade that way, involves no cash transactions. The Library simply receives textbooks and other material of equal value in return for Reports.

Prior to May 1, 1947, remittance of all money received from cash sales of Reports, etc., except that paid for postage and packing charges which was handled through a special checking account, was made to the State Treasurer on the first of each month and was credited to the General Fund. The Library had no use of the money. Receipts from sales of W. C. C. P. and Session Laws and Statutes are still handled in that way but by an act of the 1947 legislature, the arrangement covering Court Reports was changed. The new law, so far as it concerns money received on Court Reports is concerned, reads as follows:

"All moneys arising from the sale of reports of the supreme court and from the sale of court of appeals reports, and all moneys hereafter paid in on such account, shall be turned into the state treasury to be credited to a special fund which is hereby created and shall be known as the 'state law library report fund.' Said fund is hereby made available to the state librarian for the purpose of paying the cost of transportation and handling charges incurred by him in the sale and delivery of said reports and for the purchase of law books, statute books, legal periodicals, legal publications, legal indices and citators, and other books, periodicals and publications related to the subject of law." (G. S. 1949, 20-213.) This new law also increased the price of reports but did not affect the manner of handling exchange accounts. Since the establishment of the "state law library report fund," however, we have reduced to a minimum the number of credit exchange accounts carried. Prior to that time the Library did not have sufficient funds from any source to make necessary acquisitions in any other way but this fund together with an increase in general appropriations, has made it possible for us to do a cash business which is simpler and, in many cases, more economical because it gives the Library the opportunity to take advantage of any allowable discounts.

The unusual demand for complete sets of Kansas Reports since the close of the war has depleted our supply of some of the very early volumes and we are completely out of some twenty-four volumes at this time. These volumes are being reprinted as fast as possible but both because of the cost and the time involved in printing, it will probably take several years to bring our supply back to normal.

There follows a statement covering cash and credit exchange accounts involving Court Reports, Advance Sheets, Session Laws, etc., for the 1950-1952 biennium. This includes only direct sales, sales and purchases through the "*state law library report fund*" and through credit exchange accounts.

Since the law requires that all payments for sales shall be made in advance, bills are issued for each volume of Supreme Court Reports as its first advance sheet appears. The following records, therefore, will not indicate the number of volumes actually delivered during the biennium. The total number of volumes distributed during the biennium through all methods of distribution, will be found under the *Stock Record report*.

STATE LAW LIBRARY REPORT FUND ¹

Balance July 1, 1950		\$7,109.44
Receipts July 1, 1950-June 30, 1951:		
Advance sheets (129 copies at fifty cents each)	\$64.50	
Court of Appeals (50 copies at \$1.00 each)	50.00	
Kansas Reports	3,816.50	
Postage	273.50	
Miscellaneous	77.90	
		<u>\$4,282.40</u>
Total		\$11,391.84
Disbursements July 1, 1950-June 30, 1951:		
Books	\$2,314.41	
Periodicals	328.45	
Continuations	1,041.10	
Transportation	35.40	
Memberships (includes publications)	75.00	
Supplies	130.21	
Postage	160.00	
Refunds	83.45	
Pamphlets	10.00	
		<u>\$4,178.02</u>
Balance July 1, 1951		\$7,213.82
Receipts July 1, 1951-June 30, 1952:		
Advance sheets (196 copies at fifty cents each)	\$98.00	
Court of Appeals (30 copies at \$1.00 each)	30.00	
Kansas Reports	5,407.50	
Postage	427.38	
Miscellaneous	4.00	
		<u>\$5,966.88</u>
		\$13,180.70
Disbursements July 1, 1951-June 30, 1952:		
Books	\$3,793.47	
Periodicals	470.70	
Continuations	1,610.45	
Transportation	71.11	
Memberships (includes publications)	60.00	
Supplies	225.03	
Postage	446.00	
Refunds	33.57	
		<u>\$6,710.33</u>
Balance June 30, 1952		\$6,470.37
Wyandotte Constitutional Convention Proceedings: ¹ *		
July 1, 1950-June 30, 1951 (one copy at \$2.00)	\$2.00	
July 1, 1951-June 30, 1952 (three copies at \$2.00)	6.00	
		<u>\$8.00</u>
Session Laws and Statutes: ¹ *		
July 1, 1950-June 30, 1951	None	
July 1, 1951-June 30, 1952:		
Statutes (one copy 1901)	\$3.00	
Session Laws (twelve copies at \$1.00)	12.00	
		<u>\$15.00</u>
CREDIT EXCHANGE ACCOUNTS		
R. V. Boyle, Oklahoma City, Okla.		
Receipts and disbursements July 1, 1950-June 30, 1952:		
Credit balance July 1, 1950	\$27.75	
Purchases (No. 3760)	9.00	
Credit balance with Boyle May, 1951		\$18.75
Received from Boyle by cash, May 21, 1951		<u>18.75</u>
Account closed		
Fred B. Rothman, New York City, N. Y.		
Receipts and disbursements July 1, 1950-June 30, 1952:		
Purchases, July 1, 1950-June 30, 1951	\$159.00	
Purchases, July 1, 1951-June 30, 1952	113.00	
		<u>\$272.00</u>
Credit balance July 1, 1950	\$74.50	
Credit memo	7.50	
Sales, July 1, 1951-June 30, 1952	141.75	
		<u>223.75</u>
Balance due Rothman June 30, 1952		\$48.25

* The money received for these sales was turned in to the State Treasurer.

1. These figures are also incorporated in the statement under FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Vernon Law Book Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Receipts and disbursements July 1, 1950-June 30, 1951:		
Purchases		\$3,329.09
Credit balance July 1, 1950.....	\$1,739.55	
Sales (505 volumes).....	1,040.75	
Credit (No. 3644).....	50.00	
		<hr/> 2,830.30
Balance due Vernon July 1, 1951.....		\$498.79
Receipts and disbursements July 1, 1951-June 30, 1952:		
Sales (2,260 volumes).....	\$6,065.72	
Credit (Nos. 3856½, 3917).....	8.22	
		<hr/> \$6,073.72
Balance due Vernon June 30, 1951.....	\$498.79	
Purchases	3,712.55	
		<hr/> 4,211.34
Credit balance with Vernon June 30, 1952.....		\$1,862.38

STOCK RECORD

Court of Appeals Reports:

Stock on hand July 1, 1950.....	1,295	
Distributed July 1, 1950-June 30, 1952.....	81	
Stock on hand June 30.....		<hr/> 1,214

Kansas Supreme Court Reports:

Stock on hand July 1, 1950.....		32,205
Additions July 1, 1950-June 30, 1951:		
By State Printer, volume 1.....	300	
By State Printer, volume 9.....	216	
By State Printer, volume 73.....	309	
By State Printer, volume 76.....	305	
By corrected inventory (volumes 4, 18, 122, 167).....	4	
		<hr/> 1,134
		33,339

Distribution July 1, 1950-June 30, 1951:

Cash	1,178	
Credit exchange	507	
Free exchange	107	
*Withdrawn by inventory, volume 12.....	1	
volume 14.....	1	
volume 17.....	1	
volume 33.....	2	
volume 48.....	36	
volume 49.....	99	
volume 51.....	19	
volume 64.....	2	
volume 65.....	7	
volume 66.....	36	
volume 67.....	23	
volume 68.....	69	
volume 69.....	27	
volume 76.....	2	
volume 77.....	1	
		<hr/> 2,181

Stock on hand July 1, 1951.....

31,158

Additions July 1, 1951-June 30, 1952:

By State Printer, volume 33.....	300	
By State Printer, volume 168.....	1,846	
By State Printer, volume 169.....	1,864	
By State Printer, volume 170.....	1,880	
By corrected inventory, volume 7.....	1	
volume 48.....	61	
volume 88.....	12	
volume 123.....	44	
Returned for credit, volume 168.....	1	
volume 169.....	1	
volume 170.....	1	
		<hr/> 6,011

37,169

Distribution July 1, 1951-June 30, 1952:

Cash	2,089	
Exchange	2,858	
Free exchange	941	
Withheld for reprint samples.....	4	
		<hr/> 5,892

Stock on hand July 1, 1952.....

31,277

* Most of these volumes were withdrawn because they had been damaged by leaking pipes and were nonsalable.

Biennial Report, 1950-1952

19

Wyandotte Constitutional Convention Proceedings:

Stock on hand July 1, 1950.....		588
Distribution July 1, 1950-June 30, 1952:		
By sale	4	
Defective copy	1	
	<hr/>	5
Stock on hand July 1, 1952.....		583

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1953



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BIENNIAL REPORT



STATE LIBRARIAN

JULY 1, 1956, to JUNE 30, 1958

STATE OF KANSAS

THE LIBRARY OF THE

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

*To the Honorable George Docking, Governor, and to the Directors
of the State Library:*

In compliance with G. S. 1949, 75-2506 and G. S. 1949, 75-3046,
we herewith submit our biennial report embracing the period from
July 1, 1956, to June 30, 1958.

Respectfully,

LOUISE MCNEAL, *State Librarian.*

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DIRECTORS OF THE KANSAS STATE LIBRARY¹

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Justices

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HON. CLAIR E. ROBB

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HON. ALFRED G. SCHROEDER

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Law Assistant	FRANK RICE ⁵
Office Manager	BEATRICE SHAKESHAFT
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Clerk Typist II	DAVID PANTLE ⁶
Clerk Typist II	MRS. L. A. MERRIMAN ⁷
Utility Assistant	FRED WILSON
Janitor-Porter	OGILVIA WILLIAMS
Janitor-Porter	GEORGE GORREE

1. Members of the Kansas Supreme Court as of June 30, 1958. There were several changes on the Court during this biennium.

2. Formerly Head Cataloger. Succeeded Edna Reinbach to present position June 1, 1957. Myrtle Haughn succeeded Miss Wheatley as Cataloger on April 1, 1958.

3. Succeeded Hall Smith, Jr., September 1, 1956.

4. Succeeded Mrs. Roberta McBride, July 1, 1957.

5. Succeeded Richard Scott, June 1, 1957.

6. Succeeded Merrill Westlund, November, 1956.

7. Succeeded Elaine Senne, April, 1957.

THE KANSAS STATE LIBRARY

ESTABLISHMENT

The federal act of 1854 which authorized the organization of the Territory of Kansas, included a provision for the establishment of a Territorial Library. (Act of May 30, 1854, sec. 33, 10 Stat. 289.) On March 3, 1855, Congress appropriated \$5,000 for the purchase of a collection of books for this library and in this same year the Territorial Legislature officially established the Kansas Territorial Library. (K. T. L. 1855, ch. 104, p. 480.)

MANAGEMENT

In accordance with the original federal act, the Auditor of the Territory became the Territorial librarian and was charged with the housing and maintenance of the collection. In 1861 the Territorial Library became the State Library and the State Auditor continued to serve in the capacity of librarian until 1870 when, for the first time, a full time librarian was employed. According to the Occupational Statistics of the Bureau of Census for that year, he was the only librarian in the state at that time. From 1870 to 1873 the library passed through several stages of reorganization with an attending variance of supervision. In 1873, however, it was placed under the management of the Kansas Supreme Court as a board of directors and the members of the Court still serve in this capacity. (L. 1873, ch. 36, sec. 9; G. S. 1949, 75-2521.)

The State Librarian is appointed by the board of directors and this appointment is confirmed by the Governor. (L. 1873, ch. 36, sec. 9; G. S. 1949, 75-2521.) The law provides that other employees of the library are to be appointed by the State Librarian who also acts as general administrator of the library. (G. S. 1949, 75-2128a.)

DEPARTMENTAL ORGANIZATION

From its establishment in 1855 to 1889, the library was composed of two divisions or departments—Law and Miscellaneous or General Reference. In 1889, the Stormont Medical Library was established as a third department through an endowment and gift from Mrs. Jane C. Stormont. This gift was accepted by the state with the promise that this library “shall be kept and maintained with the State Library in the Capitol building.” (L. 1889, ch. 241; G. S. 1949, 75-2525-2529.)

The Traveling Library Department of the library was established by legislative act in 1899. This act created the “Kansas Traveling Libraries Commission” and provided that this Commission “should have the management of the Traveling Library Department of the State Library and that the State Librarian should be ex officio chairman of the Commission.” (L. 1899, ch. 163; G. S. 1949, 75-2601, 2603.) The purpose of this department was to encourage the promotion and development of rural library services through advisory assistance and book loans. Its work and that of the other departments of the State Library are planned to supplement each other without unnecessary

overlapping and to achieve the largest possible measure of co-operative service. This report does not include specific information on the work of this department since it publishes a separate report of its own.

STAFF

The work of the three departments of the State Library covered in this report is under the general administration of the State Librarian and business and maintenance matters pertaining to all three are handled as a unit. A Division Head of the Law Department and a Division Head of the General and Legislative Reference Department serve in the capacity of Assistant State Librarians. Although the Stormont Medical Library has a special librarian, the Head of the General Reference Department exercises certain supervisory authority over that division. All members of the staff, except the State Librarian, are included under the "civil service exempt service" group of the Civil Service Department. In conformation with civil service regulations, all professional members of the staff are expected to meet the required educational and professional qualifications set up for the various library positions and all clerical help must meet the qualifications of the class to which they are assigned. The classification range determines the maximum and minimum salary scale for each position. The staff at present includes fourteen full time employees and four part time employees. Ten of these are professionally trained and the remainder are clerical or miscellaneous assistants.

We have had several changes in staff during this biennium and have found great difficulty in filling vacancies satisfactorily. This is partly because there is a real shortage in qualified people for such positions but our experience has also proven to us that our beginning salaries are not high enough to meet today's competition. Since an efficient staff is as important, if not more so, than the books on the shelves, one of the needs of the library which should presently be considered is the possibility for higher classified ranges for the professional positions.

A second suggestion for consideration is that there should be a legal requirement that the State Librarian shall be a professional person qualified by training and experience to administer and direct the agency. So far as salary range and qualifications are concerned, it would probably be advantageous if this position were placed under Civil Service to the same extent as other library positions. This would not necessitate any change in the authority of appointment.

LOCATION

For almost sixty years the State Library has occupied the North Wing of the third floor of the State House which was especially planned and constructed to house it. The Law and General Reference Departments still occupy this space but because of the necessity for expansion, the Stormont Medical Library has been moved to the Northwest Wing of the fifth floor directly over the law library reading room. The Traveling Library, formerly located in the West Wing of the first floor of the State House, now occupies new quarters at 801 Harrison Street. This scattering of the departments does not promote efficiency of service.

SERVICES

General

The primary function of the library has been to build and maintain a broad, authoritative collection of books and other material which would provide an adequate and up-to-date central source for reference and research in its general and special fields, to technically classify, catalogue and arrange such material so that it will be easily accessible and to provide an experienced staff to facilitate its use.

Its services are extended to the Courts, the Legislative Assembly, State Officers and to all departmental agencies, to any special group or to any individual in the state. Bibliographies or lists of available material on special subjects are gladly prepared for patrons wishing such service. Reference and research service is given in the library proper, by direct loan and by inter-library loan both within and without the state. There is no charge for any service except necessary transportation charges and there are few restrictions on the type of material which may be borrowed.

The library collection includes books, periodicals, serials, general pamphlets, special studies and reports, federal documents, state publications, both of Kansas and of other states, clippings, etc. Originally the strength of the collection probably lay largely in the fields of history, government and the social sciences with their various ramifications. It still holds that strength but with changing times and changing demands it has broadened to include more and more scientific and technical material and material in the business fields. Frequently special projects instigated by a particular interest of another state agency or special group will accelerate the growth of a special class of books. Two such projects initiated in this biennium will illustrate this fact.

During the year 1957, the Kansas Real Estate Commission became interested in the accumulation and maintenance of a special collection of material in its field. As a result, the Commission voted to purchase and present to the library a selective list of real estate books and to add to this list from time to time as they were able. These gifts together with purchases made by the library, provide an excellent and practical source of helpful information. The books have been well publicized throughout the state by the real estate men themselves and they are in constant circulation.

In this past fiscal year, the K. B. I., which has been developing and expanding its activities, had a need for broader material in its general field than was available. With their advice and co-operation, the library has made valuable additions not only to its legal collection but also of scientific and medical material germane to the work of criminal investigation. This material is now being widely used both in the state office and in police field work.

Special Legislative Services

Because of the nature of the library, its connection with the courts, its availability to the Office of the Governor, the Attorney General and other state departments and to the legislative bodies, it has always given what could be termed special legislative reference service although no separate division under that heading was ever created by law. While all departments of the library have a part in such service, the General Reference Department has certain responsibilities which constitute a special service project.

In 1909, the duties of the library were broadened to include bill drafting and bill indexing. When the office of Revisor of Statutes was created, all bill drafting was taken over by that department but the bill indexing is still carried on by the library. This work is done or supervised by three members of the Reference staff whose regular duties involve a considerable amount of work complementary to general legislative service. Clerical help is provided by the Legislature.

During each legislative session, a detailed author and subject index of all bills is prepared daily. Cards for these entries are usually typed, filed and ready for reference use by the close of each legislative day. We also keep a daily informal record of legislative action on all bills. Copies of all printed bills are received daily from the printer and a supply of these is readily available for study.

During the session and for some time after its close, the index cards for the particular session are kept apart but are eventually filed in with the Master File which goes back to 1909. This file covers bills which did not pass as well as those which did and notes on the cards indicate these facts. Usually annotations on the cards also indicate briefly the highlights of the bill for the purpose of quick identification.

Eventually copies of all bills, including all printings, are bound, kept permanently and can be used to supplement the subject and author index.

The bill index has valuable temporary uses as well as permanent ones. It is used as the basis of the index to the House and Senate Journals and provides a necessary tool for use during the interval between the close of each session and the publication of the Laws and Journals, which is usually several months. Our informal record of action is also much used for quick reference to the detailed history of legislative action during the interval before the Journals are published. A processed index of legislation passed is also compiled for use until the Session Laws are published.

So far as we know, our bill indexing service is the only public service of its kind in the state and the only one which provides a permanent source of legislative information through the years as well as giving immediate information on legislative action during legislative sessions to legislators and to others who have interest in such action. Its use has proven both its temporary and permanent worth.

In addition to the bill index, we maintain very complete legislative clipping files which supplement the card index. These are particularly useful in tracing legislative history and especially in trying to determine the intent of a law—often a moot question. We also maintain an alphabetical directory of legislative members from 1861 to date. This directory shows dates of legislative service, district represented, party affiliation, occupation and some other biographical information.

In all service, the library co-operates closely with the Office of Revisor of Statutes, with which it has certain legal affiliations, and with the Research Department of the Legislative Council. Such co-operation is especially effective in matters pertaining to legislative service. The State Library as a whole serves as the basic library for the other two departments and we always keep their needs in mind when making additions to the library collection, particularly in the matter of special studies and reports on subjects of legislative in-

terest. Thus the collection furnishes a rich source of information both for bill drafting and for the preparation of research reports and Legislative Council studies. Probably few using such publications realize that they are indirectly making good use of the State Library as they read. Together the three departments furnish complete and authoritative legislative reference service to all.

STORMONT MEDICAL LIBRARY

The Stormont Medical Library is a living memorial to Dr. David W. Stormont. Doctor Stormont was born in Princeton, Ind., in 1820 and died in Topeka on August 18, 1887. Upon his death his wife, Mrs. Jane C. Stormont, through the Kansas Medical Society, offered to the state the sum of \$5,000 for the purpose of establishing a State Medical Library as a memorial to her husband. The gift was offered with the understanding that this money should constitute a "perpetual endowment fund" to be known as the "Stormont Medical Library Fund" which was to be invested by the state and the income from the investment to be used for library purposes. The gift also carried a requirement that the medical collection "shall constitute a part of the library of the state of Kansas and be known and designated 'The Stormont Medical Library,' and shall be kept and maintained with the State Library in the state capitol building, and shall be forever free for the people of Kansas and particularly for the medical profession thereof, under such rules and regulations as may from time to time be prescribed by the directors or officers having charge of the State Library." There was also a requirement that the Stormont Medical Library should form a distinct department of the State Library. The law accepting this gift includes all of these requirements and also provides that the Kansas Medical Society should appoint a library committee whose members would be available to advise on the purchase of medical books or aid in any matters concerning the welfare of the library. (G. S. 1949, 75-2525.) In addition to the endowment fund, Mrs. Stormont gave \$5,000 for the purchase of medical books.

The Medical Collection, Composition of

This collection consists of medical texts, proceedings and studies of various organizations and institutions, clinical papers, directories and special reports, government publications relating to health, miscellaneous scientific material and many periodicals, all of which are of interest and value particularly to the medical profession, but also to others requiring information relating to medical matters or to matters relating to physical and mental health. Most of our material on chemistry, biology and allied subjects, industrial poisons, pharmaceutical formulas, etc., is kept with this collection.

The periodicals perhaps receive the hardest use of any part of the collection. New discoveries and new methods of treatment are developing so rapidly that only very current material can keep pace with them. Periodicals meet this need. The library has quite a large subscription list of its own of items regularly received. We are also fortunate in receiving additional gifts through the courtesy of the Kansas Medical Society, the Shawnee Medical Society and the Menninger Foundation. We also maintain all available indexes for use with medical periodicals.

It is the policy of the library to regularly purchase or otherwise secure, new

authoritative material which will keep our textbook and other related material strictly up-to-date and to make this material easily accessible. Since it is not our purpose to particularly maintain a historical collection, we weed out old editions fairly often. However, we have found that in spite of the fact that the medical profession usually wants and needs tomorrow's book today, it sometimes needs as badly an older standard work for comparative purposes. We have, therefore, retained in the collection first or early editions of basic writers in individual fields and publications which may be used to trace the history and treatment of special diseases or special developments in important fields.

Patrons of the Library

Originally the use of the library was limited almost entirely to members of the medical profession. While the field of borrowers has broadened widely through the years, we still naturally think first of their needs in developing both the library collection and in methods of giving service.

Difficult office hours and other reasons, often make it impossible for doctors to spend as much time personally in research as other borrowers might and the younger doctors and those new in Topeka actually frequent the library more than the older ones. In order to offset these difficulties, we make a special effort to encourage and provide thorough bibliographical service, give much service by telephone and gather together selected material which may be taken or sent to them for study. This type of service is used and seems to be much appreciated.

We also try to co-operate as fully as possible with the Medical Center, the State Board of Health and other organizations connected with medical affairs. One special project of this biennium which was a little outside the usual field was assistance given in the reorganization of the office library collections of the State Board of Health. Our part in this project consisted largely of technical advice.

Today lawyers as patrons of the medical library are running a very close race with the doctors and their interest is becoming more and more evident. The fact that so much emphasis today is being placed upon the physical and mental condition of defendants in criminal actions and the ever increasing number and importance of personal injury and workmen's compensation cases in general have had a part in creating in members of this profession a desire and a need for a more thorough knowledge of medical literature and facts. The knowledge of the availability of such material has also helped. We know from our numerous calls for such service, that Kansas lawyers are realizing the value to them of a medical collection and the wide advertising and publication of medical literature and periodicals especially prepared for the use of lawyers, indicates that the use of such material by members of this profession is not just a local growth but one which is country wide.

Among state officers, the office of Attorney General, particularly its K. B. I. Division, makes constant use of special technical information made available to them through the medical collection. Nurses, social workers, public health workers and occasionally teachers, add to our professional clientele.

In addition to the professional groups, we have many pre-medical students

and other students specializing in general science and a surprising number of laymen among our borrowers. In fact the use of the library is so broad and so varied that it would be necessary to carry most of the material in our Medical Division in other departments of the library if we did not have such a division.

Loaning services

Loans have been made to individuals both in and out of Topeka, to hospitals, to libraries, both medical and public, as well as to specialized groups. There has been wonderful co-operation among the medical libraries in and near Topeka in the matter of inter-library loans. The libraries most frequently using and permitting such loans in addition to the Stormont Medical Library, are the Winter Veterans Administration Hospital, the Menninger Foundation Library, the Shawnee County Medical Library and the Library of the Kansas Medical Center, Kansas City. This co-operation has not only made it possible for all participating libraries to fill requests more completely but has also saved some duplication of material. We wish to express our appreciation for the benefit which our patrons have received from such co-operation.

Altogether, we feel that the work of the library for the biennium has been progressive and that the desires expressed by Mrs. Stormont upon its establishment are being fulfilled.

GENERAL STATISTICS

1956—1958

In each biennial report we present a detailed statistical account of all financial transactions of the library and of such other matters as lend themselves to such tabulation. We would like to present a picture of our reference and research work in this same manner but we have never found a satisfactory way to do so. In many general libraries, especially those handling fiction and juvenile material, the work which builds statistics largely involves the task of getting a particular book from the shelves and checking it out over the desk. Sometimes we have questions which can be answered in that simple way but most of our problems require the selection and examination of a great variety of source material which may represent hours of work. For really efficient service they also require intelligent knowledge of the library collection on the part of the staff and ability to cover the subject under consideration thoroughly. Such work cannot be portrayed by figures alone. However, we do have some records pertaining to technical processing and other factual information closely related to all research work which we are setting out with the thought that they may not only be of interest but may also suggest a broader understanding of the general work load of the library.

1. *Coverage of loans*

Loans are made to anyone in Kansas from any division of the library. They may be to individuals, to groups or extended as inter-library loans to other libraries. During this biennium such loan service was extended to 101 counties of the state. Only four counties, Comanche, Hodgeman, Trego and Wichita received no service during this period.

In addition to loans within the state, inter-library loans were also granted outside the state. States using this service were Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas.

2. General information

Number of volumes in library (Est.).....	308,000
Patrons served in the library.....	45,251
Circulation	48,138
Service by telephone.....	7,350
<i>Wrapped, labeled and mailed:</i>	
Exchange publications: (Number of items).....	9,568
(This includes miscellaneous state publications; 1957 Supplements; Annotations to 1957 Supplement; 1957 Laws and Journals; 1957 Budget and Special Session Laws and Journals; Kansas Reports, vols. 179 and 180.)	
Supreme Court Reports and Court of Appeals Reports.....	8,029
Advance Sheets.....	20,488
Additions to collection.....	74,755
(Includes books, pamphlets, exchange publications, documents, etc. Some accessioned, some not.)	
Cards typed and filed (Law, Ref., Medical).....	19,990
Legislative Bills and Resolutions analyzed.....	1,419
(1957 Sess.—1130; 1958 Budget and Spec.—289)	
Cards typed and filed (Legislative Bill Index).....	10,000
(1957 Sess.—7,000; 1958 Budget and Spec.—3,000)	
Classified legislative clippings prepared for permanent files (pages).....	947
General clippings prepared for reference files.....	5,000

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, JULY 1, 1956, TO JUNE 30, 1957

RECEIPTS

APPROPRIATIONS (GENERAL REVENUE):			
01 Salaries and wages (Inc. F. I. C. A.)			\$66,523.00
02 General operating fund:*			
Balance July 1, 1956	\$13,284.00		
Appropriations	32,745.00		
Total	\$46,029.00	\$46,029.00	
STATE LAW REPORT FUND:			
99 Unencumbered balance July 1, 1956	\$4,442.98		
Encumbered balance July 1, 1956:			
For K. R. Reprints: v. 36, 123, 124	8,700.00		
Cash receipts:			
Advance Sheets	\$205.00		
Kansas Reports	5,062.30		
Court of Appeals Reports	36.00		
Postage and handling	539.27		
Overpayment on K. R. subscriptions	38.50		
Total	\$5,881.07		
Total	\$19,024.05	\$19,024.05	
DUPLICATE BOOK FUND:			
042 Balance July 1, 1956	\$222.85		
Books sold	150.45		
Periodicals sold	252.70		
Book ends	1.40		
Refund	21.50		
Total	\$648.90	\$648.90	
STORMONT MEDICAL TRUST FUND:			
Balance July 1, 1956	\$152.28		
Interest	140.40		
Total	\$292.68	\$292.68	
CASH SALES:†			
Session laws (1 copy)	\$1.00		
W. C. C. P. (3 copies)	6.00		
Total	\$7.00	\$7.00	
Total Unencumbered and encumbered receipts		\$132,524.63	

* See note following statement of expenditures.

† Reverts to General Revenue.

Kansas State Library

EXPENDITURES

APPROPRIATIONS (GENERAL REVENUE):

01 Salaries and wages (Including F. I. C. A.) \$61,582.43
 02 General operating fund:

Unencumbered

201 Postage	\$495.00
202 Telephone and telegraph	494.27
210 Freight and express	42.49
221 Printing	207.20
222 Binding	1,009.13
223 Duplicating and reproducing	58.46
224 Advertising	57.00
233 Rent of equipment	9.00
239 Other rent of utilities	7.50
243 Machine equipment	55.07
249 Not otherwise classified	13.46
251 Private car mileage	23.10
257 R. R., Air, Bus	232.64
258 Subsistence	145.80
259 Non-subsistence items	29.30
291 Dues, memberships, subscriptions	7,596.39
292 Laundry, towel service	97.08
299 Other contractual services	172.50
341 Building material and supplies	31.27
360 Professional and scientific supplies	378.88
370 Stationery and office supplies	654.57
392 Household, laundry, etc.	83.72
403 Office furniture, fixtures, etc.	157.50
404 Professional supplies (books)	9,622.23
408 Shop and maintenance	26.50

Total	\$21,700.15	\$21,700.15
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Encumbered Fiscal Year 1957:

221 Printing (Reprints: K. R. v. 129, 155, 126),	\$9,000.00
222 Binding	685.00
360 Professional and scientific supplies	7.00
370 Stationery and office supplies	15.00
403 Office furniture, fixtures, etc.	694.00
408 Shop and maintenance	25.97

Total	\$10,427.45	\$10,427.45
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Total appropriations (general revenue),	\$93,710.03
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STATE LAW REPORT FUND:

99 *Unencumbered*

201 Postage	\$271.00
221 Printing (Reprint: K. R. v. 154)	3,255.74
710 Refund	12.50
790 Other non-expense items	38.50

Total	\$3,577.74
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Encumbered Fiscal Year 1957

221 Printing (Reprints: K. R. v. 127)	\$3,000.00
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Total Unencumbered and encumbered for year 1957	\$6,577.74	\$6,577.74
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Expenditures in 1957 from fiscal year 1956 encumbrance balance

221 Printing (Reprints: K. R. v. 36, 123, 124)	\$9,773.97
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Total	\$9,773.97	\$9,773.97
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DUPLICATE BOOK FUND:

042 201 Postage	\$3.00
258 Travel and subsistence	2.00
291 Periodicals	96.61
299 Extra help	124.00
370 Office supplies	17.10
403 Office furniture, fixtures, etc.	9.91
404 Professional supplies (books)	85.78

Total	\$337.40	\$337.40
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STORMONT MEDICAL TRUST FUND:			
291 Periodicals	\$122.00		
Total	\$122.00	\$122.00	
CASH TO GENERAL REVENUE:			
Session Laws (1 copy)	\$1.00		
W. C. C. P. (3 copies)	6.00		
Total	\$7.00	\$7.00	
Total expenditures		\$110,528.14	
UNEXPENDED BALANCES (FISCAL YEAR 1957):			
01 Salaries and wages (Reverted to General Revenue)...	\$4,940.57		
02 General operating fund	13,901.40 *		
99 State law report fund	2,672.34		
042 Duplicate book fund	311.50		
Stormont medical trust fund	170.68		
Total	\$21,996.49	\$21,996.49	
		\$132,524.63	

* \$13,284.00 is shown in our receipts from general revenue as a balance carried from fiscal year 1956. Part of this balance was intentionally carried to apply on payment for needed reprints for Kansas Reports and a few needed items which we were not able to put through before the end of the fiscal year. The Legislature, however, did not give us an opportunity to carry out this plan. Instead, this amount was designated as a part of our appropriations for fiscal year 1958 and it was necessary for us to continue to carry this balance through fiscal year 1957 in order to have our allotted 1958 appropriations. This accounts for the fact that this balance shows up in our 1957 unexpended funds. The true balance from general appropriations was \$617.40.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, JULY 1, 1957, TO JUNE 30, 1958

RECEIPTS

APPROPRIATIONS (GENERAL REVENUE):			
01 Salaries and wages (Including F. I. C. A.)		\$67,898.00	
02 General operating fund:			
Unencumbered balance July 1, 1957	\$617.40		
Encumbered balance July 1, 1957	10,427.45		
Appropriations	34,647.00 *		
Total	\$45,691.85	\$45,691.85	
STATE LAW REPORT FUND:			
99 Unencumbered balance July 1, 1957	\$2,672.34		
Encumbered balance July 1, 1957	3,000.00		
Cash receipts:			
Advance Sheets	\$212.50		
Kansas Reports	3,590.95		
Court of appeals reports	22.00		
Postage and handling	453.84		
	4,279.29		
Total	\$9,951.63	\$9,951.63	
DUPLICATE BOOK FUND:			
042 Balance July 1, 1957	\$311.50		
Books sold	15.00		
Periodicals sold	101.48		
Total	\$427.98	\$427.98	
CONVERSION OF MATERIALS:			
Sale of rug	\$101.00		
Total	\$101.00	\$101.00	
STORMONT MEDICAL TRUST FUND:			
Balance July 1, 1957	\$170.68		
Interest	134.20		
Total	\$304.88	\$304.88	

* This includes \$13,284.00 carried through fiscal year 1957 through Legislative Act. See note under Expenditure Report for fiscal year 1957.

CASH SALES (MISCELLANEOUS):

W. C. C. P. (14 copies).....	\$28.00	
Lost books	6.75	
Session laws (5 copies).....	5.00	
Memorials	25.00	
Refunds	36.00	
Scrap metal sold.....	2.50	
Total	\$103.25	\$103.25
Total receipts		\$124,478.59

EXPENDITURES

APPROPRIATIONS (GENERAL REVENUE):

01 Salaries and wages (Including F. I. C. A.).....	\$62,924.54
02 General operating fund:	

Unencumbered

201 Postage	\$430.60	
202 Telephone and telegraph	472.85	
210 Freight and express	41.76	
221 Printing	327.65	
222 Binding	1,163.15	
223 Duplicating and reproducing	15.55	
224 Advertising	45.75	
233 Rent of equipment	5.50	
239 Other rent of utilities	15.00	
243 Machine equipment	138.00	
251 Private car mileage	4.69	
257 R. R., Air, Bus	16.20	
258 Subsistence	47.51	
259 Non-subsistence items	9.80	
291 Dues, memberships, subscriptions	8,576.13	
292 Laundry, towel service	97.99	
299 Other contractual services	417.60	
341 Building material and supplies	85.05	
360 Professional and scientific supplies	416.20	
370 Stationery and office supplies	301.97	
392 Household, laundry, etc.	71.77	
403 Office furniture, fixtures, etc.	2,455.50	
404 Professional supplies (books)	10,330.54	
Total	\$25,486.78	\$25,486.78

Encumbered Fiscal Year 1958:

221 Printing (Reprints: K. R. v. 131, 142, 163), ..	\$8,600.00	
222 Binding	340.00	
370 Office supplies	8.00	
404 Office furniture	554.95	
Total	\$9,502.95	\$9,502.95

Expenditures in Fiscal Year 1958 from Fiscal Year 1957 Encumbrances:

221 Printing (Reprints: K. R. v. 126, 129) ..	\$5,822.65	
222 Binding	681.24	
370 Office supplies	20.61	
403 Office furniture	694.48	
408 Shop, plant maintenance	25.97	
Total	\$7,244.95	\$7,244.95

STATE LAW REPORT FUND:

99 201 Postage	\$525.00	
221 Printing (Including for reprints: K. R. v. 130, 161), ..	5,800.00	
710 Refund	16.71	
Total	\$6,341.71	\$6,341.71

DUPLICATE BOOK FUND:

042 291 Dues, memberships, etc.	\$39.90	
Total	\$39.90	\$39.90

STORMONT MEDICAL TRUST FUND:

291 Dues, memberships, etc.	\$97.00	
Total	\$97.00	\$97.00

REVERTED TO GENERAL REVENUE:

01 Salaries and wages	\$4,973.46
02 Encumbrance adjustments (miscellaneous)	203.11

Cash:

W. C. C. P. (14 copies)	\$28.00
Session laws (5 copies)	5.00
Lost books	6.75
Memorials	25.00
Refunds	36.00
Scrap metal sold	2.50
	<hr/>
	103.25

Total	\$5,279.82	\$5,279.82
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Total disbursements	\$116,917.85
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UNEXPENDED BALANCE (FISCAL YEAR 1958):

02	\$254.06
99	609.92
Duplicate books	388.08
Stormont Medical Trust Fund	207.88
Conversion of materials	101.00

Total	\$1,560.94	\$1,560.94
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UNEXPENDED BALANCE (ENCUMBRANCES FROM FISCAL YEAR 1957):

02 Reprint: K. R. v. 155	\$3,000.00
99 Reprint: K. R. v. 127	3,000.00

Total	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00
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\$124,478.59

COURT REPORTS, SESSION LAWS, ETC.

Distribution, etc. The State Library is authorized by law to handle all sale and distribution of Kansas Supreme Court Reports, Advance Sheets to Kansas Reports, Kansas Appeals Reports and the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention Proceedings. There are also a few scattered volumes of early Session Laws and Statutes which it may sell.

In addition to cash sales, certain exchange privileges are permitted the library in connection with Kansas Supreme Court Reports and Kansas Appeals Reports. Free exchange of these reports is carried on with other states and territories for similar material. This type of exchange also extends to current Statutes, Session Laws and Journals copies of which are provided for this purpose by the Secretary of State in accordance with law. Credit exchange for other legal material is permitted with Kansas Supreme Court Reports and Advance Sheets and Kansas Appeals Reports. This exchange, which is carried on directly with certain book dealers, involves no cash transactions. The library simply receives textbooks and other material of equal value in return for reports.

Originally remittance of all money from cash sales except that reserved for posting and packing costs, was made directly to the State Treasurer and was credited to the General Fund. The library had no use of the money. Receipts from sales of the W. C. C. P. and Session Laws and Statutes are still handled in this way but by an act of the 1947 legislature, the arrangement covering Court Reports and Advance Sheets was changed. The new law reads as follows:

"All moneys arising from the sale of reports of the supreme court and from the sale of court of appeals reports, and all moneys hereafter paid in on such account, shall be turned into the state treasury to be credited to a special

fund which is hereby created and shall be known as the 'state law library report fund.' Said fund is hereby made available to the state librarian for the purpose of paying the cost of transportation and handling charges incurred by him in the sale and delivery of said reports and for the purchase of law books, statute books, legal periodicals and publications related to the subject of law." (G. S. 1949, 20-213.)

Because of the depletion of the supply of certain volumes of Kansas Reports which necessitates a large amount of reprinting, and the inadequacy of present general printing appropriations, most of the money presently coming into this fund is being used for reprints. At the time of the preparation of this report there are thirty volumes out of print. Six of these are in process of being reprinted. We are hoping that our funds will permit the reprinting of at least four, and possibly five, volumes each year for the next five or six years. If this project is successful, we should by that time be able to resume our normal printing routine and again have the full purchasing benefit from the Law Report Fund which was originally intended.

Receipts and expenditures for the Law Report Fund and all other cash transactions for the biennium are shown in the general financial statement of this report. A statement covering exchange accounts involving Court Reports and Advance Sheets follows, together with the Stock Record Report.

The cash records will not necessarily indicate the number of volumes actually delivered during the biennium since we are required to receive payment for all cash sales in advance and subscriptions are paid a considerable time before delivery is completed. The Stock Record, however, does supply this information.

CREDIT EXCHANGE ACCOUNTS (LAW)

FRED B. ROTHMAN, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Receipts and expenditures July 1, 1956, to June 30, 1957:			
Balance due Rothman July 1, 1956.....	\$60.40		
Purchases fiscal year 1957.....	78.30		
			\$138.70
Sales fiscal year 1957:			
55 copies, K. R. at \$2.25.....	\$123.75		\$123.75
Balance due Rothman June 30, 1957.....			\$14.95
Receipts and expenditures July 1, 1957, to June 30, 1958:			
Sales fiscal year 1958:			
27 copies K. R. v. 179 at \$2.25.....	\$60.75		
29 copies K. R. v. 180 at \$2.25.....	65.25		
			\$126.00
Balance due Rothman July 1, 1957.....	\$14.95		
Purchases 1958:			
Books.....	67.40		
Periodicals.....	40.00		
			\$122.35
Credit balance with Rothman June 30, 1958.....			3.65

Biennial Report, 1956-1958

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VERNON LAW BOOK Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Receipts and expenditures July 1, 1956, to June 30, 1957:

Balance due Vernon July 1, 1956.....	\$1,790.95	
Purchases fiscal year 1957.....	4,961.60	
		\$6,752.55

Sales fiscal year 1957:

29 copies K. R. at \$2.25.....	\$65.25	
1310 copies K. R. at \$2.75.....	3,602.50	
Credits	129.97	
		3,797.72

Balance due Vernon June 30, 1957.....	\$2,954.83
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Receipts and expenditures July 1, 1957, to June 30, 1958:

Balance due Vernon June 30, 1957.....	\$2,954.83	
Purchases fiscal year 1958.....	5,812.59	
		\$8,767.42

Sales fiscal year 1958:

1316 copies K. R. at \$2.75 (subscriptions).....	\$3,619.00	
75 copies K. R. at \$2.25.....	168.75	
Postage	11.73	
Cash on account.....	1,003.00	
		\$4,802.48

Balance due Vernon June 30, 1958.....	\$3,964.94
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STOCK RECORD

Court of Appeals Reports:

Stock on hand June 30, 1956.....	1,119
Distributed, fiscal year 1957.....	36
Distributed, fiscal year 1958.....	22
	58

Stock on hand June 30, 1958.....	1,061
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Kansas Supreme Court Reports:

Stock on hand June 30, 1956.....	28,501
Additions fiscal year 1957:	

Vol. 95 (Returned for credit).....	1
State Printer, Vol. 36 (reprint).....	322
State Printer, Vol. 123 (reprint).....	336
State Printer, Vol. 124 (reprint).....	341
State Printer, Vol. 154 (reprint).....	317
State Printer, Vol. 177.....	1,779
State Printer, Vol. 178.....	1,807
Vols. 119-122 (returned for credit).....	4
Vols. 33 and 86 (returned for credit).....	2
Correction by inventory, Vol. 126.....	2
	4,911

Total	33,412
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Distributed, fiscal year 1957:

Cash	2,125	
Credit exchange	1,399	
Free exchange	534	
Correction by inventory, Vol. 127.....	5	
		4,063

Stock on hand June 30, 1957.....	29,349
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Additions fiscal year 1958:

State Printer, Vol. 126 (reprint).....	302	
State Printer, Vol. 129 (reprint).....	306	
State Printer, Vol. 179.....	2,016	
State Printer, Vol. 180.....	2,031	
		4,655

Total	34,004
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Distributed fiscal year 1958:

Cash	1,951	
Credit exchange	1,446	
Free exchange	516	
Correction by inventory.....	37	
		3,950

Stock on hand June 30, 1958.....	30,054
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Wyandotte Constitutional Convention Proceedings:

Stock on hand June 30, 1956.....	576
Sales July 1, 1956, to June 30, 1957.....	3
Sales July 1, 1957, to June 30, 1958.....	14
	<hr/>
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Stock on hand June 30, 1958..... 559

As of July 1, 1958, the following volumes of Kansas Reports were out of print: Volumes 2, 4-8, 10-26, 32, 64, 81, 130, 131, 142, 161, 163.

Of these volumes the following were in the process of being reprinted: Volumes 81, 130, 131, 142, 161, 163.

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